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RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

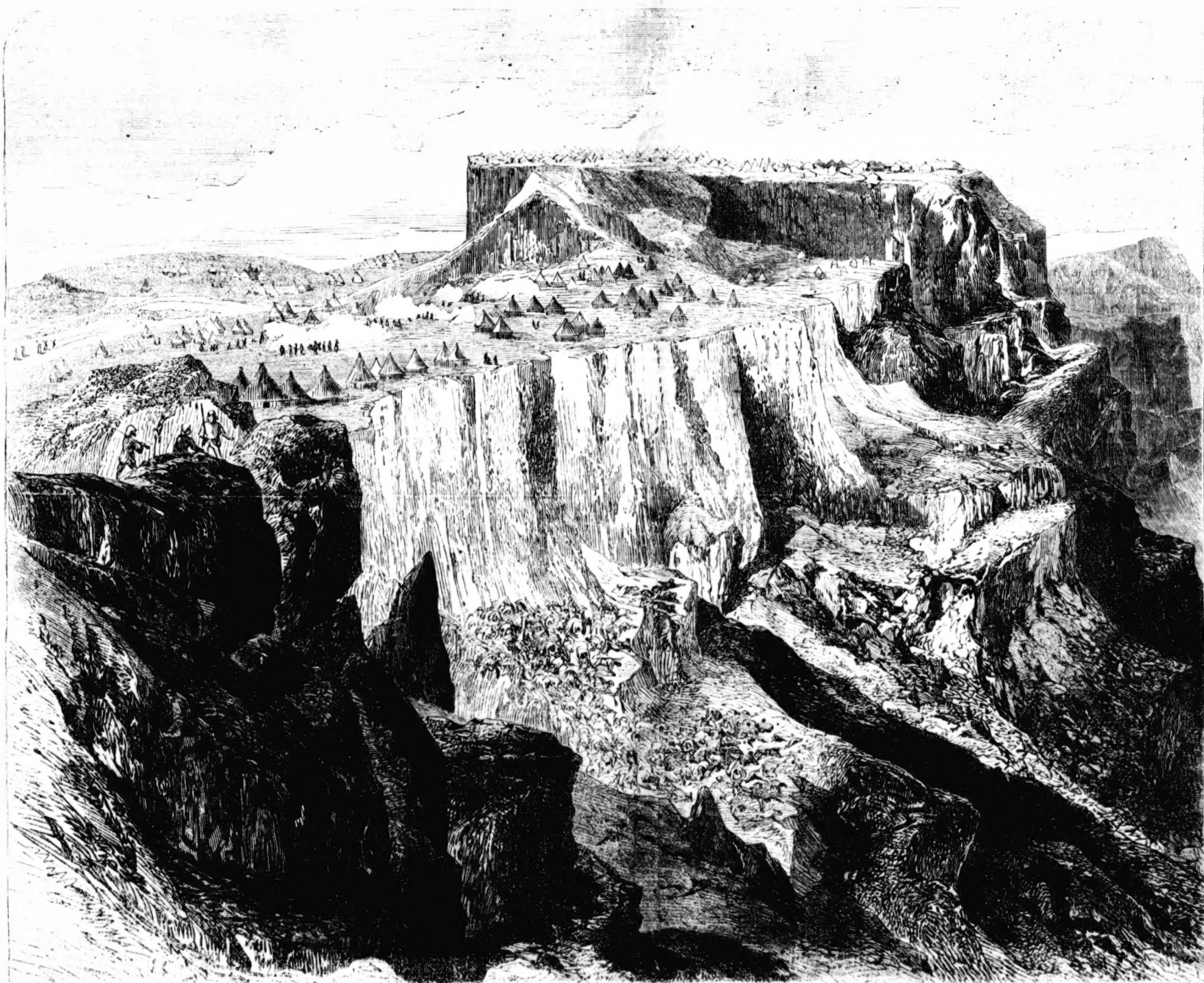
THE general public, and perhaps even habitual travellers on railways, probably do not fully appreciate the benefits they derive from the iron way. Indeed, we doubt whether anything short of a sudden deprivation of railway facilities would enable people to realise in all their extent the conveniences they now enjoy for quick, safe, and cheap locomotion. Men who, during the working hours of the day, are "in populous city pent," can retire in the evening, at comparatively small cost of time and money, to their homes in the country; and there, in pure air and amid refreshing scenes, reinvigorate body and brain for renewed exertion. Even the sons of toil may pass and repass from their homes in the suburbs to their work in the City with much facility. Great, therefore, are the benefits conferred on the public by railways, and proportionate should be the estimation in which they are held. It is true that they have caused inconveniences as well as conferred advantages; but, on a fair balance being struck, we feel sure that most people will admit that the benefits more than compensate the inconveniences. For, while numerous dwellings tenanted by working men have been demolished in large towns, and especially in London, to make room for railways and stations, an impetus

has been given to building in the suburbs, and the ejected inhabitants have, perforce no doubt, been induced to seek more wholesome residences elsewhere.

Such being the case, and considering that railway companies generally are not just now in a very prosperous condition, we should be loth to offer any impediment to their management, or make any hostile criticisms thereon, did not the directors and officials, of some of the lines at least, provoke animadversion by their proceedings. That is a dark chapter in our social history in which is recorded the annals of railway management. Nothing more unwise, or more suicidal, can well be imagined than the policy pursued by the bulk of the railway boards throughout the country for some years past. The directors have not generally concerned themselves so much with their proper duties—namely, serving the public efficiently and earning dividends for their shareholders—as with how to secure "territory" to themselves and to thwart and circumvent supposed rivals. No scheme was too absurd, no project too visionary, to be either taken up and carried out at ruinous cost, or opposed at an equally disastrous expenditure. Given an unemployed engineer, an idle contractor, and a lawyer without clients, and the immediate result was a new railway project to com-

pete more or less with some existing line, the directors of which felt themselves bound to oppose, to buy up, or to buy off the threatened competition. Those concerned in railway management never thought of sticking to their own business and letting projectors do their worst. Competition must be averted and territory made secure, at any cost.

In this way directors "made ducks and drakes" of their shareholders' capital, landed not a few of the companies in bankruptcy, and all of them in pecuniary embarrassment more or less severe; while the general public reaped comparatively little benefit from the existence of competing lines. In almost every instance where two or more companies had lines to the same centres of traffic the trains were duplicated—that is, instead of the trains being arranged as to times of departure and arrival so as to suit the convenience of travellers, they were so timed as to run against each other. If one company started a train at any given hour, its rival did so at the same instant, instead of choosing, as in common sense should have been done, an intermediate and different hour. The results were that each company incurred the expense of running a train, while the public were only afforded a choice of routes—that is, two trains were run and double expense incurred in order to halve the traffic that



THE SCENE, AT MAGDALA, OF KING THEODORE'S LAST MASSACRE.

might perfectly well have been served by one; while all the advantage accorded to a traveller was that he might have a choice of lines by which, but not of times at which, to make his journey.

But the times of mad competition and wild rivalry are now past, and "federation" or "amalgamation" of companies is the cry. This new policy might be all very well were it wisely and fairly carried out; but there are indications that it is not to be fairly worked—so far, at least, as the travelling public is concerned. Past mismanagement is to be atoned for, and past extravagance of expenditure recouped, not by discreet, judicious, and economical arrangements, but by mulcting the public in extra fares and reduced accommodation. That, at all events, is the impression that has got abroad, and not without justification, regarding the plans and projects now pending on the part of certain companies.

The entire south and south-east of England is, for travelling purposes, in the hands of three companies—the South-Eastern, the London and Brighton, and the London, Chatham, and Dover. Hitherto these companies have been competitors for public favour, and have carried on the game of "beggar-my-neighbour" so vigorously that two of them—the Brighton and the Dover—have "come to grief," and are practically bankrupt, while the third—the South-Eastern—is not by any means in a very flourishing condition. And how is it proposed to rectify this state of affairs? Not merely, as ordinary people would suppose, by simply reversing the policy of the past, by abandoning foolish rivalry, ceasing to make unprofitable branches, taking off duplicate trains, and lessening expense by co-operating, instead of cutting each other's throats, but—by increasing the fares charged to the public. A bill is now before Parliament, and has already passed the House of Commons, ostensibly to enable the three companies mentioned above to amalgamate, but also giving power to charge considerably enhanced tolls and fares. For instance, any distance under six miles is to be charged a six-mile fare; there is to be no limit as regards express train fares; ordinary train fares are to be considerably raised; and a separate charge of threepence on third-class, sixpence on second-class, and one shilling on first class passengers, is to be made for the use of the metropolitan (or north of the Thames) stations. These are the powers which the companies modestly ask for; and their directors and officials are immensely indignant that the public and the press should remonstrate against their demands. The chairman of the South-Eastern Company—which, practically, is swallowing up the other two—says he and his colleagues do not intend to use the powers of charge sought for, but intend, as heretofore, to conduct their business on purely commercial principles, and to charge such fares and supply such accommodation as will best suit the public and so secure the largest revenues to the companies. But, if it is not intended to use the new powers, why ask for them? And are railway directors generally, and those of the companies concerned particularly, entitled, in the face of past conduct, to claim the blind confidence of the public on a bare assurance that the large powers sought shall not be abused when obtained? Such an expectation, we think, is hardly reasonable, especially as the directors have given a taste of their quality, and an indication of their future policy, by largely increasing the fares since the arrangement among the several companies was come to; and therefore we hope that the companies will be vigorously opposed, and signally defeated, in their attempts to establish a monopoly of conveyance throughout one of the most important districts of England, and to impose monopoly fares on their customers. The bill, as we have said, has passed the House of Commons, and the battle has therefore to be fought in the Upper Chamber. The Chairman of Committees there has done good service to the public in the past by watching and checking the proposals of railway and other companies. May we hope that his Lordship will be equally vigilant on this occasion, and help to defeat the present or any renewed attempt to obtain such dangerous powers as those contained in the South of England Railway Company's Bill?

THEODORE'S LAST MASSACRE.

WE this week publish an Engraving of the precipice down which the bodies of the victims of King Theodore's last massacre were thrown. An account of this horrible massacre, in which about 300 human beings—men, women, and children—were immolated, was given in our Number for the 23rd ult. Our Engraving is from a sketch by an eye-witness of the terrible scene. In connection with this Engraving it may not be out of place to give the account of Theodore's end supplied to a Paris journal by Count R. du Buisson, a traveller in Abyssinia, who was always on friendly terms with its late ruler, and not in favour of the English expedition. Count du Buisson says that Theodore showed great indecision at the last. His Generals, too, were discouraged, and, gorged with gold, abandoned their chief in his extremity. The number of Abyssinians buried amounted to 757, whilst 2139 were wounded. "To the rifle and the steel gun the victory must be in a great measure attributed; but—why should we not say so?—the English soldiers (English is underlined) displayed great bravery and intrepidity during the assault, and were humane towards the prisoners and wounded. Accustomed to bloody reprisals, the Abyssinians expected to be massacred. The severe discipline of the English army in preventing excesses and useless cruelty has won for itself the admiration of the conquered. Amongst the dead were seven balantcheras, or men who resembled Theodore, and were purposely dressed like him, and one general-in-chief. The Abyssinians thought on the 15th that the English would remain in the country, and they desired this. The generosity of the conquerors, their brilliant triumph, and their respect for property caused it to be foreseen that, under their administration, there would be liberty, fortune, and protection for commerce, industry, and agriculture. They feared anarchy if the country were evacuated. Theodore did not commit suicide. Having witnessed the destruction of his army, and having searched death in vain amid ball and shell, when he saw the head of the enemy's columns crown the breach he understood that his last hour was come; he saw that resistance was impossible and that he was about to be made prisoner. This reflection made him roar (*rugir*). If the English captives had been

still in his power their death would have been certain. In a fit of fury, or rather madness, he ordered their extermination, forgetting that they were free, in the English camp. On seeing his power fleeing from him with the blood of his soldiers, contemplating his empire destroyed, his dynasty overturned, his reign finished, two streams of tears coursed down his cheeks, the muscles of his face and chest were contracted with pain, and his limbs writhed in mute despair. His bitter sufferings should atone for many of his crimes. Two balantcheras, pistol in hand, stood silently waiting his order. He gave his will to Emgheddo. Crossing his arms over his breast, he prayed; then with a hollow voice he repeated several times, 'Ethiopia! Ethiopia! My wife! my children!' The gate, trembling under the blows of the assailants, was giving way. Proudly raising his head, Theodore drew his sword to perish like a European. 'In the bosom of the Trinity,' said he to the balantcheras, 'fire!' They both aimed at his head; but Emgheddo's courage failed, and his arm fell inert. Alone obeyed, and his bullet broke the skull of Africa's bravest warrior. The balantcheras remained by the body of their master, expecting death. At this moment the gate was broken in, and the English soldiers, drunk with blood and carnage, rushed forward. Emgheddo showed them the lifeless body of Theodore. At this sight the soldiers, stupefied, let fall their arms, and the two guards were saved. The will was copied and distributed to such officers as had remained faithful. 'Theodore's Will'—In the name of the Trinity, Theodore, last King of Ethiopia.—To conquer Theodore God said to the nation which holds under its sceptre more than half the universe, Go and unite your arms and fleets. I shall be with you; we will fight together, and will crush him. It has been so. Should England keep the empire of my Abyssinian warriors, war to the oppressors. If they retire, I desire that my son Mechecha may succeed me; and I, Emperor, say to him, Be the friend of those to whom God hath given the victory, for they know how to protect their friends; be the friend of those warriors, for they are invincible. The other . . . jackals are afraid of the English lion. Mechecha, be great as thy father, and fear the Trinity."

A CHARITABLY-MINDED PARSON.—The Rev. J. D. Massingham, LL.D., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Warrington, seems to be intensely imbued with the Christian virtue of thinking no evil of his neighbours. In lecturing the Blackburn Church Institute the other day on the question of the Irish Church, he is reported to have said that he believed Mr. Gladstone was actuated by two motives: the first was revenge; the second a desire to get back to pay and place. "The other day he astonished a gentleman by classing Mr. Gladstone with the Tordmorden murderer, in so far as they both acted from the feeling of revenge. There was, however, this difference—they could hang the man for murder, but they could not hang the man who sought to disestablish and plunder the Church; and he held that hanging was too good for the man who proposed to do that."

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.—A Royal warrant, recently published, regulating the half pay of adjutants of household cavalry, casts a significant light upon the theory of which we have lately heard so much—viz., that the purchase system accelerates the promotion of the non-purchasing officer, as well as that of the officer who is able to purchase. All the officers in the household cavalry are purchasing officers, save the adjutants, the siding-masters, and the quartermasters, who are invariably deserving men, promoted from the ranks on account of the military qualities they have exhibited there. The warrant says that when these deserving men, having served thirty years, find themselves elevated to the rank of cornet and lieutenant, they shall be entitled to retire on a half pay of 10s. a day, provided the Secretary for War recommends them for the privilege. As these excellent and meritorious soldiers enlist at the age of eighteen, the utmost prospect they have of reward and advancement appears to be, thanks to the purchase system, the rank of Cornet and Lieutenant at the mature age of forty-eight—a rank which any schoolboy may attain by paying for it as soon as he leaves school—with the alternative of a retirement of 10s. a day. No Field Marshal's baton is in prospect for them, were they to live and serve to the age of Methuselah.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The agricultural prospects of the country were never brighter than at present. Accounts from the provinces are most encouraging. The weather has been unusually favourable for farming work, and during the last month especially vegetation has been rapid and healthy. In the west a large area has been planted with potatoes, which promise a full and timely yield. In some places the farmers, whether from inability to purchase seed at an earlier period, or from a habit of procrastination, which unfortunately too often prevails, have not yet quite finished the sowing of the crop. In the neighbourhood of Ballinacree, however, samples of the produce, which are stated to be of remarkably large size and excellent quality, have been already dug out, and in one instance a second sowing has been put into the ground. In several gardens about Sligo some very good specimens of an early growth have been exhibited. Oats, wheat, and barley, promise well; and grass will, it is expected, be a heavy crop. From Cork we learn that some thunderstorms have fallen, followed by high winds, but no injury has been done. On the contrary, it is reported that vegetation has advanced with extraordinary rapidity. Tillage has been carried on more extensively than usual. Oats and potatoes occupy the largest breadth of ground, the experience of last year having induced the farmers to rely upon those crops with a degree of confidence which, so far as potatoes are concerned, has not been quite justified by the result. In several instances the seed has failed, and the fields have had to be resown. Where no failures have occurred the growth is very forward. New potatoes are supplied regularly to Cork market. The cultivation of flax is upon a more limited scale than was expected. In the western part of the country some severe winds have prevailed, but the weather has been generally favourable, and every day the crops are assuming a more luxuriant appearance. New potatoes are selling in Skibbereen at 1d. per lb. Reports from Tralee are not so satisfactory. The high winds have in many places injured the early potatoes by breaking the stalks, and it is feared that the maturity of the crop will be retarded for at least a fortnight. In other places in the south, as well as in the midland counties, the farmers are hopeful as to the prospects of the harvest. From the north the accounts are, with few exceptions, highly favourable. In the county of Cavan a portion of the early oat crop is reported to have failed, and the land has been resown with flax. In the county of Down the flax crop looks poor and sickly in some places, but the general aspect of the country is cheering, and if the weather continues as favourable as it has been there is reason to anticipate an early and abundant harvest.

CHEAP BOARDING-SCHOOLS.—Mr. Bryce, Assistant Commissioner in the recent schools inquiry, reporting on Lancashire, takes occasion to state that the cheap boarding-schools form so peculiar a class as to require a separate description. They are generally placed in the country or in some small town, partly to save in house rent and partly for the sake of seclusion, or, as an unfriendly observer might say, of secrecy. In truth, the school is not primarily a place of teaching, but a place of lodging and feeding. Boys are sent there to get them out of the way at home—boys who have lost their mothers, or whose father has gone to America, or who are found lazy or unmanageable. It is impossible for a private schoolmaster to give good food, good accommodation, and a thorough plain education for 25 guineas a year. One master admitted to Mr. Bryce that the staple nutriment of his boys is bread, and showed some of his loaves to be admired, pressing them with his thumb to show their elasticity. He said he always carved the meat himself, proportioning the quantity to the size of the boy, and that no boy was allowed to be helped a second time, which, perhaps, might not be necessary if he had been well plied with the incompressible bread. His prospectus announced an "unlimited supply of the best provisions." Still, there does not seem reason to believe that boys are positively ill-treated as respects food; at least, one hears of no cases of starvation. In the matter of lodging there is more general ground for complaint. The Assistant Commissioner found the floor of a chamber covered so thick with beds that the boys must have dressed and undressed standing on them. Miserable, dirty-looking beds they were; and it was only the elder boys who had each one to himself. In other instances the overcrowding was quite as reckless. But it is in the teaching and officering of the schools that the head master's economy is chiefly seen. He is himself, as often as not, quite incompetent to teach, and he expects to get a good teacher for £30 a year and his board. Mr. Bryce describes the way in which he tested the "thorough professional and commercial education" of a school of this class, a very prosperous school. Of history or geography the boys had no rational idea. The clumsiness and inaccuracy of their arithmetic witnessed to bad and stupid teaching. Questions requiring the slightest exercise of thought were not so much as attempted. There were no means of ascertaining the moral tone of these schools, and how discipline is maintained. The boys did not seem to be beaten or otherwise ill-treated; but discipline would be easy enough over such feeble, dejected-looking boys as most of them are. Whether it is want of air that makes them pale, or the want of a fresh vigorous life in this isolation, where they are kept always pretending to learn, yet feeling, if they have any sense, that the whole thing is a sham; or whether they are naturally poor specimens of boyhood, sent away from home on that account, certain it is that there is something almost painful about the aspect of boys in these places—no colour in their cheeks, no animation in their answers, no glee in their sports. The Assistant Commissioner would more than once have given a great deal for ten minutes in private with them, or with some discontented usher who might have revealed the secrets of the prison-house; but, with a vigilant head master showing the visitor about, this was not to be thought of. In a bad form he believes the cheap boarding-schools to be not uncommon; in their worst form they are perhaps rare, they ought to be impossible.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French have been to Rouen to attend the agricultural meeting there. The Emperor made two speeches, in one of which, in reply to the Bishop of the province, he said:—"The Church is the sanctuary where the great principles of Christian morality are maintained intact—principles which elevate man above all material interests. Let us, then, join with the faith of our forefathers the sentiment of progress; let us never separate our love of God from the love of our country. Thus we shall render ourselves less unworthy of Divine protection, and be enabled to march with head erect in the path of duty through every obstacle." As usual, great curiosity was felt as to what the Emperor would say, and his words have been carefully scanned for latent meanings. No allusion, however, was made to any question of public policy. A startling statement made by the *Pays*, that three persons had been arrested at Rouen for conspiring against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, has been authoritatively contradicted by the *Constitutionnel*.

The Senate has passed the law on public meetings by 86 votes against 34.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the different departments relative to carrying out the new law on the press.

The differences between France and Tunis have been settled. The Bey having signed the convention with France, it was conveyed by the Khasnador himself to the French Consulate; whereupon the French flag was hoisted and amicable relations resumed.

THE NETHERLANDS.

M. van Thorbecke has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. The following is the list of the new Ministry:—M. Roest van Limburg, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. van Bosse, Minister of Finance; M. Lilaar, Minister of Justice; M. Dewaal, Minister of the Colonies; M. van Mulken, Minister of War; M. Brox, Minister of Marine. The Ministry of Public Worship is suppressed; and the Ministry of the Interior is intrusted, *ad interim*, to M. van Mulken.

ITALY.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Cairoli introduced a bill granting Italian citizenship to Italians seeking to register themselves in any municipality of the kingdom after emigration from Italian countries not united to the kingdom of Italy. The Ministry accepted a proposal that when the bill came on for discussion they should submit measures to complete its liberal object, and prevent the danger of its being abused.

ROME.

Numerous emissaries have been recently dispatched from Rome to enrol recruits for the Pontifical army.

The *Osservatore Romano*, replying to reports relative to the cause of Cardinal Andrea's death, states that the autopsy of the body proved that death resulted from tubercular phthisis and serious disease of the membrane enveloping the brain.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have officially denied a report that many Poles had lately proceeded from Berne to Galicia, furnished with Austrian passports.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia will leave Berlin on the 25th inst. on his summer journey to German watering-places.

Count Bismarck, who has been unwell, is now convalescent, and left his bed on Wednesday. He will not be present at any more sittings of the North German Parliament during the present Session. The Parliament resumed its sittings on Thursday. The first subjects to come under discussion were the Budget of the Confederation, and the means to be provided for the development of the Federal navy.

AUSTRIA.

The *New Free Press*, on Wednesday, published the scheme for the reorganisation of the army, which has been definitively agreed upon by the Government, and will very shortly be laid before the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet. The chief features of this scheme have been already publicly stated. The most important new item has reference to the future strength of the army, which the Government proposes to fix for the ensuing ten years at 800,000 soldiers, and the entire landwehr to number 200,000 men. By the adoption of this scheme the constitutional right of the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet to modify those numbers every year is not prejudiced. The Government bill proposes also that, so far as relates to administrative questions, the landwehr is to be placed under the control of the Minister for the defence of the country, but the Commander-in-Chief of the landwehr will decide all military questions. In times of war, however, the Commander-in-Chief of the army will command the landwehr. The Minister of War for the empire is to be informed at all times of the general state, the equipment, and changes of station of the landwehr.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a *communiqué* relative to the alleged formation of Polish insurgent bands, announced from Gumbinnen, stating that, according to careful investigations recently made as to the state of affairs, the news in question has no foundation in fact. The same journal attributes this hoax (which was well planned and not without an object) to unimportant Russian newspapers, which, it says, "are spreading alarming rumours on the state of affairs in Galicia, and are aided in their manoeuvres by the severe measures ordered by the Russian Government in reference to travellers from Galicia. There is very good reason to suppose that this last report from Gumbinnen was a well-calculated hoax spread by subordinate Russian officials on the frontier, because recently, at the instance of the Austrian Consul at Warsaw, the Russian frontier authorities were ordered to treat Galician travellers more leniently, and these orders were received by them with great illwill."

RUSSIA.

There has, it is reported, been a great battle between the Russians and Bokharians, in which the former were victorious. The Emir of Bokhara was killed. The Russians are said to have taken possession of Bokhara.

GREECE.

The reserve of the Greek army has been called to arms. The deputies elected by the insurgent Candiotas to the Greek Chamber have been requested to leave, but have declined. Two have been sent away. The Turkish Minister declared that if the deputies were received he would demand his passports. France, Austria, and England have protested against the admission of the Cretan deputies.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President has appointed General Schofield to be Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton, and the Senate, it appears, without any opposition, confirmed the appointment.

General Grant and Mr. Colfax have accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention, the former as President and the latter as Vice-President of the United States.

The Senate, by 34 against 8 votes, has passed the bill admitting Arkansas to representation in Congress. The bill had already been adopted by the House of Representatives.

HAYTI.

Salnave, with 150 adherents, had been driven to Port-au-Prince by the Cacos rebels. The stores of several Americans had been plundered, the American Consul being rebuffed in his appeal to Salnave for protection. He had therefore sent to Havannah and Jamaica for American or British protection.

The New York papers publish intelligence from Hayti, via Havannah, stating that General Salnave had declared himself Dictator. Two British men-of-war had arrived at Port-au-Prince and threatened to bombard the city if the annoyance of foreigners was not stopped.

THE RIVER PLATE.

On the upper waters of the River Plate the warfare still continues, and Lopez, the obstinate Dictator of Paraguay, remains unconquered. For three years he has been exposed to the whole strength which Brazil and the Argentine States could bring to bear upon him, yet he stands fast, defiant and secure in his stronghold at the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay. Our latest information from the scene of action avers that the Brazilians had retired from before Humaita, and were preparing winter quarters. Indeed, it was reported that, before retreating, Marshal Caixas had offered £100,000 to the commander of the fortress as an inducement to betray his chief. The bribe was rejected with scorn. Dictator Lopez occupied a strong position not far from the allied army, and was determined not to yield. The combined naval and military operations are not considered by competent judges creditable to the allies, who, 40,000 strong, have been for nearly three years pottering about the very border of Paraguay. It is understood that the Treasury at Rio furnishes the dollars which act as the most powerful cement of the alliance, and that, so long as the Brazilians subsidize Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, the compact will hold good. On the other hand, Lopez seems quite strong enough to hold his own and win the game by sheer tenacity.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The following Resolutions were adopted at the National Republican Convention just held at Chicago, and constitute "the Republican Platform":—

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, in the city of Chicago, on May 20, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:—

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.
2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.
3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honour requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.
4. It is due to the labour of the nation that taxation should be equalised and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.
5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.
6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation—partial or total, open or covert—is threatened or suspected.
7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.
8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five senators.
9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorised by the law of nations, and at war with our national honour and independence. Naturalised citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalised, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign Power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.
10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honour than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of their country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protective care.
11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources, and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.
12. The Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed peoples who are struggling for their rights.

A HINT FOR TRAVELLERS.—A well-known German traveller, F. Jager, in his "Sketches of Travels in Singapore, Malacca, Java" (Berlin, 1866), describes the powder of the Pyrethrum roseum as a specific against all noxious insects, including the troublesome mosquitoes and those which attack collections. He says:—"A tincture prepared by macerating one part of the Pyrethrum roseum in four parts of dilute alcohol, and when diluted with ten times its bulk of water, applied to any part of the body, gives perfect security against all vermin. I often passed the night in my boat on the ill-reputed rivers of Siam without any other cover, even without the netting, and experienced not the slightest inconvenience. The 'buzzing,' at other times so great a disturber of sleep, becomes a harmless 'tune,' and, in the feeling of security, a real lullaby-song. In the chase, moistening the beard and hands protects the hunter against flies for at least twelve hours, even in spite of the largely-increased transpiration due to the climate. Especially interesting is its action on that plague of all tropical countries, the countless ants. Before the windows and surrounding the whole house where I lived at Albany, on Luzon, was fastened a board six inches in width, on which long caravans of ants were constantly moving in all directions, making it appear an almost uniformly black surface. A track of the powder several inches in width, strewn across the board, or some tincture sprinkled over it, proved an insurmountable barrier to these processions. The first who halted before it were pushed on by the crowds behind them; but, immediately on passing over, showed symptoms of narcosis, and died in a minute or two, and within a short time the rest left the house altogether."—*British Medical Journal*.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S SOUP-KITCHENS.—On this charitable institution the *Moniteur* publishes a long article, from which we glean the following particulars:—The fundamental idea the Emperor appears to have had in view in opening these kitchens is that, except in cases of absolute need, assistance should not be gratuitous, so as not to destroy the stimulus to self-exertion and foresight. In times of scarcity the workman ought to be provided with cheap food; and for this purpose an economical service, on a large scale is organized, the general expenses of which are covered by the vast number of customers that resort to it. The workman's dinner generally consists of 1 lb. of bread, half a litre of broth, 2½ oz. of boiled beef, and about a pennyworth of vegetables; the total cost being 75 centimes. Now, at the Prince Imperial's soup-kitchens the above price is reduced to 37½c., or little more than half. A workman's family, consisting of the father, mother, and three children, will consume 4 lb. of bread, 2 lb. of meat, and 1½ litre of dry pulse, 1 lb. of rice, and about 40c. of salt, butter, seasoning, and firing; the cooking being done at home: total cost, 3f. 55c. This sum is reduced to 2f. 61c. at the soup-kitchen, being a saving of 1f. 24c. At these low prices, the kitchen would just cover its expenses; but the Emperor's views go further, it being his wish to contribute some share to the workman's comfort out of the privy purse. To effect this, each of the above kinds of food is divided into portions of 5c. each, so that the single workman will not pay more than 25c. for the dinner above described, instead of 37½c.; and the difference, 12½c., is covered by the Emperor's subvention. In the same way a whole family of five persons will only pay 1f. 80c. instead of 2f. 61c., which makes a saving of 2f. 5c. compared with the ordinary price, his Majesty bearing a loss of 81c. for each family. During the six winter months the kitchens are open—viz., from November to April inclusive—the daily average of portions served out was 2145; the lowest number—viz., 1576—occurring in April. During the whole of this period the portion of bread was sold at the kitchens at the rate of 20c. a lb. The total amount realised by the sale of portions was last winter, 342,712f. 30c.; the outlay for the twenty soup-kitchens amounted to 485,060f. 48c. The difference, 142,712f. 30c., represents the Emperor's subvention, whose example has been followed at Paris by the Administration of Public Assistance at Courbevoie, and other places round the capital by the local municipalities, at Lille and other important towns of the provinces by the authorities, in many instances aided by the Emperor.

GENERAL GRANT AND SPEAKER COLFAX.

The Washington correspondent of the *Standard* gives the subjoined sketch of the Republican nominees for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. It is proper to mention, however, that the correspondent writes with an evident bias against the General and Mr. Colfax:—

"The United States have entered upon what promises to be the most exciting political campaign in their history. The Republican party, by its National Nominating Convention, has selected Hiram S. Grant as its candidate for the Presidency, and Schuyler Colfax as its candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and has presented a formal declaration of principles. The candidate for the higher office is better known as the General of the United States Army, and as the officer who had the good fortune to witness and hasten the death struggle of a Government to which his predecessors had administered fatal blows. The candidate for the second office is better known as the Speaker of the American House of Representatives. Hiram S. Grant was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in April, 1822. He was not thought to be a remarkably bright boy. His mother was dissatisfied with the name he had received in baptism; she added to it, for the sake of euphony, and, as she said, for 'historical reasons,' the name (Ulysses) by which he is now generally known; and she affectionately punned upon his new title, and perhaps uttered her opinion of his character, by calling him 'Useless.' The boy showed a great disinclination for active work; his father's testimony is that the chief passion of the hero-to-be was his fondness for horses. He excelled as a rider, and performed many feats that would have secured him popularity at Astley's. The liking for horseflesh is still a distinctive trait of Grant's character. Grant's parents prevailed upon a Democratic Congressman to nominate the boy to the West Point Military Academy. Doubtless, they thought they had performed a fine stroke of work in getting rid of the incumbrance. The cadet did not distinguish himself at West Point. He graduated in 1843 as No. 13 of his class. He served as First Lieutenant (and Captain by brevet) during the Mexican War, and served well, without performing any remarkable exploit. He was breveted a Captain in 1855, and assigned to duty in California. Not liking the service, he resigned his commission. He was engaged during six years in a commercial business at St. Louis. Subsequently he united with his father in the business of tanning, at Gallena, Illinois. Nothing further was heard of him till 1861, when, the civil war breaking out, he was appointed, after persistent appeals, to the command of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. With an immensely superior force of men he defeated the Confederates at Fort Donelson (Tennessee) in 1862. His summons there gave to him the sobriquet he bears, 'Unconditional surrender.' The reward of his service was an appointment to a Major-Generalship. He subsequently attacked the Confederates at Shiloh, and was nearly defeated by Beauregard; he was rescued at the critical moment by the Federal General Buell. Grant proceeded through the south-west, besieged and captured Vicksburg, and so cut the Confederacy in twain. He was ordered by President Lincoln to the command of all the armies, and was by Congress made Lieutenant-General. He received the surrender of Lee, and was made General. His successes are so familiar to you that it is unnecessary to describe them. They are the result of accident. Grant reaped the harvest that others had prepared. With unlimited resources, he attacked the battered, half-starved Confederate army—the last army of the South—and crushed it, after sacrificing 100,000 men in a foolish march through a horrible country, by mere superiority of brute strength. In 1860 Grant was a Democrat of the Douglas school; he voted for Douglas, and avowed his belief in the propriety of the institution of slavery. He is now, of course, a 'thorough Radical,' a believer in negro 'equality,' and all that. Grant is a man of middle stature, compactly set, physically vigorous and powerful, with a firm and rather thoughtful face. The features tell one that the possessor is a man to hold his own counsel. Grant is nominated on account of his supposed popularity. He is a trap to catch gudgeons. He has never shown any striking statesmanlike qualities. He was once very bitter in denunciation of 'abolitionists'; he told his troops in 1862 that they were to fight for the Union, and not to abolish slavery; that if they were asked to fight against slavery they might justly throw down their arms and return to their homes. So late as 1866 Grant was a professed Conservative; he made the tour of the South in 1866 and reported favourably upon the conduct of the white people, recommending a liberal policy. His statement so enraged the Radical senator Sumner that the latter called it a 'whitewashing report,' and the writer 'Andrew Johnson's tool.' Grant has been bitterly attacked by Phillips, Sumner, Yates, Stevens, Harlan, Colfax, and hundreds of other prominent Radicals who are now asked to support him. The leading Radical organ, the *New York Tribune*, has a brief article accepting Grant's nomination; it dismisses the matter by saying 'it was not necessary to hold a convention; the people had already decided that they would vote for Grant.' The *Tribune* has until very lately opposed the nomination of Grant; but the party pressure was too strong to be resisted.

"Schuyler Colfax was born in the city of New York, in March, 1823. He is a descendant of families endeared to Americans by their sacrifices for the Republicans during the revolution. The young Colfax received a little schooling, and but a little; at the age of fourteen he removed, with his mother, to Indiana, where he became a clerk in a grocer's shop. At the age of seventeen he was chosen to an official position at South Bend, Indiana. He established a newspaper and learned the compositor's trade. He was in politics a Whig. He was nominated by the Whigs for Congress in 1851, and was defeated. In 1856 he was elected to Congress, and he has been returned at every successive election. In 1863 he was chosen Speaker of the House. He has been fortunate, but he is not an able man. He has some reputation as an impartial presiding officer; but this is undeserved, for he has exerted himself to gag the minority in Congress, and he has not only permitted the foulest personal controversies in the house, but has remained in his seat to laugh at the quarrels of members. His speeches, though fairly delivered, are merely recitals of party phrases aptly strung together—of such expressions as 'the life of the nation,' 'the loyal millions,' 'the empire of freedom,' 'the glorious old rainbow flag,' &c. These, uttered with an air of originality, have been sufficient to catch the attention of any ordinary audience; and hence Mr. Colfax has obtained an unmerited fame for oratorical powers. Personally, Mr. Colfax is popular with members of both parties; he has many personal friends among Democrats. In his private life he is good-natured and merry. He is a man of small stature, his form is slender, his head is well shaped; hair reddish brown, slightly changed by time; face sallow, and indicating nervousness on the part of the wearer. It is impossible to resist the conviction that he is a thorough demagogue; but for this he should not be especially censured, since an American politician who is not a demagogue is a phenomenon.

"In selecting Grant and Colfax, the Republicans have sacrificed everything for popularity. Despairing of recovering their power in the East, they have made a desperate effort to retain their foothold in the West. In accordance with wise party custom, they should have taken the candidates from different sections. They have selected two Western men, and slighted the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, hoping, by appeals to party passion, to silence complaints on the part of disappointed factions. Though Mr. Colfax was born in New York, his interests are all Western, and he is thoroughly a 'Western man.'"

A RELIC.—A lady in the first society was recently obliged to dismiss her nurse on account of an excess of firemen and private soldiers too often repeated. After choosing as a successor to this criminal a very pretty girl, the lady, explaining why the first was sent away, enjoined on the second not to do likewise. She admitted that she shouldn't. "I can endure a great deal," said the lady; "but soldiers about the kitchen I won't endure." After a week or eight days, the lady came one morning into the kitchen, opened a cupboard, and discovered a youthful military character. "Oh! ma'am," cried the girl, frightened, "I give you my word I never saw that soldier before in my life; he must have been one of the old ones left over by the other girl!"—*New York World*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

FEARFUL DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN.

A MOST shocking occurrence happened at the Leamside station of the North-Eastern Railway on Sunday. Leamside is the station for Durham city and the Auckland Valley, and there is a large amount of traffic at it. About noon on Sunday an engine and tender entered the station from York, and at that time the porter left in charge of the station said he looked about and all was clear. But on rounding the curve at the south end of the platform the driver and fireman observed four children on the line, nearly at the other end of the platform. They at once put on the breaks, shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and sounded both whistles loudly. The noise of the whistles appears to have been the first intimation the children had of the approach of the engine. One little fellow of four years old was seen to take to his heels and make towards the end of the platform, where he could escape from danger. He was followed by an older girl of nine years, who also appeared to have a fair prospect of escaping. Two little ones, however—a boy and a girl—were between the rails, and making with feeble steps towards the 3-ft. space between the rails and the platform, which was too high at that place for them to mount. As the elder girl neared the end of the platform she looked back and saw the danger of the two little ones behind, and with a sudden impulse she turned back and ran to them. She got to them and huddled them in between herself and the platform just as the engine reached the group, the connecting-rod of which struck her and threw the three children on to the ground. Meanwhile the little fellow who had dashed off at the first alarm had almost reached the end of that portion of the platform sloped low enough for him to step up. Before he could reach it, however, the engine overtook him, the connecting-rod struck him a fearful blow on the head and knocked him on his back. The engine was brought up a few feet from the bridge. It immediately returned to the spot, where a most sickening sight was presented to those who ran down from the bridge. First the body of the boy was reached. He had received a blow on his head, causing a deep gash, as if the head had been completely cut in two, showing where the rod had struck the poor child. He was quite dead, having been apparently killed on the spot. About ten yards further along the platform lay the other three children. The elder girl had received a blow on the head similar to that of the little boy, the blood gushing from the wound inflicted, and the brain being exposed. She had also sustained a wound on the arm. Notwithstanding the fearful injuries she had received, she still lived when taken up, but died in two hours. On being picked up it was found that the two other children for whom the girl so nobly risked her own life were not only alive, but almost uninjured, one having sustained a slight injury to the foot, while the other had a small bruise on the hand. The little boy who was killed and the elder girl were recognised as John Wilson and Margaret Wilson, brother and sister, the children of a miner residing at Rainton Gate. The other two children were Isabella Gilroy, aged five years, and James Smith, aged four years. The escape of the two latter children was most remarkable, for, although clear of the connecting-rod, they stood a great danger of being struck by the engine step. This was prevented by the unfortunate girl, when she was struck, pulling the other two down with her. A stretcher was hastily procured, on which the body of the little John Wilson was placed, together with his sister, and they were conveyed to the home of their parents at Rainton Gate, where surgical aid was obtained, but, of course, in vain.

ANOTHER CHILD KILLED.

An inquest has held in the township of Bampton, Westmorland, upon the body of a little boy, aged eight years, named John Willis Best, of Kirkbythore, who was killed in a somewhat remarkable manner. He ran near the railway in order to see a goods-train pass, when, there being a very high wind at the time, he was blown across the path of the train and killed. The verdict was one of "Accidental death."

KILLED AT A RAILWAY STATION.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Lankester, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, held a lengthy investigation at the Castle Tavern, Holloway-road, relative to the death of Mr. Charles William Bedwell Hope, aged twenty, a clerk in the Crown Life Insurance Office, Fleet-street. Owing to the absence of the father of the deceased, said to be a clergyman residing at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mr. Benjamin S. Ward, of Hollybush-hill, Highgate, identified the body as that of his first cousin. The general evidence taken was to the effect that the deceased parted with a friend on the platform of the Highbury railway station at ten minutes past eleven on Saturday night. He remained on the platform for some time, and at length went and stood at one of the posts alongside the railway line. Before the train came in a lady pointed out to her husband the dangerous position of the deceased, but he would not allow her to interfere, as it was the duty of the officials to do so. The train at length arrived, at a speed of seven or eight miles an hour, when it was stated that a passenger, anxious to get out, opened the door of the carriage in which he was seated; the door struck the deceased, and threw him between the swiftly-moving train and the platform wall. The deceased was drawn along the line, his head was crushed, and he was killed on the spot. It was a general complaint that there were not enough officials at the station, when it was stated that, including the station-master, there were but four persons, who had to attend to both the up and the down lines in their respective capacities. Ultimately a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Monday being one of the "principal feasts of the year," these gardens were crowded with visitors throughout the day, as is always the case on such occasions when the weather is favourable. The gates were opened to the public at nine o'clock, and were quickly beset with a throng of eager applicants for admission, who increased in numbers as the day advanced. During the afternoon not only the walks, but nearly all the open spaces within the gardens were occupied by dense masses of sightseers, and the popular favourites among the animals, such as the lions, rhinoceros, and hippopotamuses, were quite unapproachable. The gardens were closed at sunset, when the total number of admissions was ascertained to have been 28,058. In spite of this vast concourse of people, we are glad to be able to state that there was no sort of disturbance, nor was any injury sustained by the society's extensive series of living animals, which is now stated to amount to upwards of 2100 in number.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NAMES OF STREETS.—The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered the following alterations to be made in the names of public thoroughfares in the metropolis:—Upper Gloucester-street and Dorset-place, Regent's Park, are to be incorporated and called Upper Gloucester-place; Little Peter-street, Westminster, is to be incorporated with Wood-street; Cross-street, Newington-butts, to be called Draper-street; York-road and Cross-street, Newington, are to be called Bagshot-street; John-street, Harper-street, New Kent-road, to be called Ripley-street; John-street and York-street, Walworth, to be called Barlow-street; William-street, South-street, and Florence-road, Walworth, to be incorporated under the name of Cook's road; William-street and Charles-street, New Kent-road, to be incorporated and called Arnott-street. The sub-names in Keppel-street, Chelsea, are to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare from Fulham-road to King's-road is to be called Keppel-street. The subsidiary names in the following thoroughfares are to be also abolished:—Whitehead-grove, Chelsea; Well's-road, Primrose-hill; South Lambeth-road; and Hill-street, Walworth.

WHITSUN CUSTOMS.—In "The Whitsuntide Annual," just published, Mr. A. G. E. Heine, in an article on "Whitsuntide in Great Britain," says:—"Among singular customs, now obsolete, observed in the Whitsun season, may be noticed one at Ensham, Oxford. There the townspeople were allowed to cut down and carry away as much timber as they could lay in the abbey yard, the churchwardens making the first chop on the trees. As much as they could carry out, in spite of the opposition of the servants, they were to keep for the reparation of the church. By this service they kept the right of commonage. Kidlington, in the same county, had a custom, on the Monday after Whitsun week, to run after a live fat lamb. The manner was that the maids of the town, having their hands tied behind them, should pursue the lamb until one caught it with her teeth. This sport was titled 'The lady of the lamb.' The victim was then dressed, and, with the skin hanging on, carried on a pole before the lady and her companions to the green. Here a morris-dance was performed, and the rest of the day spent in dancing and merry-making. The day following the lamb was part baked, boiled, and roasted for the lady's feast, where she presided, with her companions, music, and attendants. And thus the affair ended."

THE OLD MARKET HALL, LLANIDLOES.

THE curious, antiquated, and dilapidated building—the old Market Hall of Llanidloes—of which we this week publish an Engraving, stands in Great Oak-street, and was erected by the Lloyds of Berth-Llwyd, descendants of Tudor Trevor, ancestor of one of the fifteen Royal tribes of Wales. This old building served the double purpose of a market hall and court of justice, the upper story being used for administering the law, while the ground floor was, as now, occupied on market days by the venders of farm produce. At the west end stand two small fabrics, the one a "toll" house, the other the old "crib," or lock-up, of the town. In the latter were fixed the parish stocks, and, we believe, they remain there yet. On the vane is the date 1738, denoting, most likely, the time of its fixture; and on the end facing Long Bridge-street is the date 1765, marking the time of the insertion of the brickwork shortly after the Llwyd estate was bought by the preseat Mostyn family. Many an association has endeared this quaint old shattered building to the hearts of the townspeople. Some of the grey heads remember the long justice-room, with its accompanying paraphernalia, which was afterwards converted into a theatre by a company of strolling actors; they also remember the first meeting of the Bible Society, and the time when the Chartist orators used the "stone of the hall" for the purpose of delivering their stump oratory. Strangers ignorant of these and scores of other reminiscences have often pronounced the market hall a nuisance, fit for nought but a bonfire.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

IMMENSE as has been the prosperity of some of the great joint-stock banking establishments of London during late years, few can boast such extraordinary progress as the London and Westminster. Its business increased so rapidly that the old head office in Lothbury became totally inadequate, and the present building, the public or business room of which is shown in our Engraving, was erected some time ago, and is now in use, but, we believe, is already beginning to be found too small. According to the report published by the directors in January last, for the preceding half-year, the capital of the bank is £5,000,000 sterling, in 50,000 shares of £100 each. The sum of £20 has been paid on each share, so that the paid-up capital is £1,000,000 sterling. After Jan. 1, 1869, the paid-up capital of the bank will be £2,000,000, and the reserve fund £1,000,000. The bank has above 2300 partners, whose names are registered at the Stamp Office, and are printed with the annual report of the directors. The report further states that, "after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, paying the income tax, setting apart £2000 towards the buildings of the bank, and presenting a gratuity of 10 per cent on their salaries to all the officers of the establishment, the net profits for the last half year amount to £147,645 11s. This sum, added to £31,955 1s. 5d., the unappropriated balance of the preceding half year, will amount to £179,600 12s. 5d. From this amount the sum of £9496 3s. 6d. has been deducted, being the interest to Dec. 31, 1867, on £498,720, the amount received on account of the issue of new capital. The income tax on the interest on new shares will be paid by the bank. The directors now declare a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and, by way of further dividend out of the profits, a bonus of 13 per cent upon the paid-up capital of

£1,000,000. After these payments are made there will remain £10,104 8s. 11d., which the directors have carried to profit-and-loss account for the current half year."

HUNGARIAN SHEPHERDS.

IN some former Numbers we have published Illustrations of the wild but picturesque people to be met with in the remoter parts of the Magyar country, a territory recently opening up to ordinary tourists, and not confined to the ardent traveller whose love of originality and adventure leads him far away from the beaten track. Our Engraving this week represents a scene the like of which may be familiar to those who have penetrated beyond the ordinary routes and come upon the primitive life of the Hungarian peasantry. The

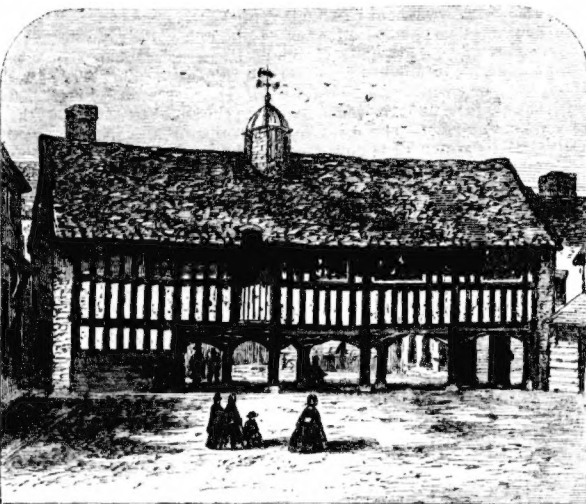
its union with the Drave, however, the character of the Danube changes; and the right bank is fringed with those awful and almost untrodden forests which cover so large a part of Slavonia, furnishing food to great herds of swine and timber to the dockyards of the world. The Hungarian peasants seen sometimes upon the river's bank, with swarthy skins, wild features, shaggy hair, and beards that mix with their unkempt locks, look strangely picturesque, their cloaks of rough sheepskin appearing like a piece of thatch worn as a garment, and uniting with sackcloth trousers and broad hat turned up at the brim to give them a savage air, with which their honesty and gentleness of manners are by no means in accordance.

BOUNDARIES OF BOROUGHES.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider the boundaries of boroughs, as laid down by the Boundary Commissioners, have issued their report. As the Committee was only appointed on the 18th ult., it is evident that not much time has been lost in deciding the important matters referred to them for consideration. The five gentlemen composing the Committee were Mr. Walpole, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Austin Bruce, and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson. The inquiry related to thirty-three boroughs, and the object of the Committee was to examine the recommendations of the Boundary Commissioners, and to report what, if any, alterations should be made therein. In the prosecution of this duty they seem to have experienced much difficulty in laying down any general rules for their guidance. The general inference which the Commissioners drew from the directions that were issued to them was that they should determine whether the existing boundaries embraced the whole of the population which ought to be included within the limits of a borough. This rule appears to the Select Committee to have been a just inference; but they have had to consider how far the rule might be applied to each particular borough. Much additional information has, in many cases, been communicated to the Committee, and this information, and the enlarged scope of their powers, has led them to conclusions differing in some cases from those of the Commissioners.

With respect to the four new boroughs, the Committee, in the case of Darlington, recommend the assimilation of the Parliamentary and municipal boundaries; that the recommendations of the Commissioners with regard to Chelsea should be carried out, except so far as the same relates to a part of the parish of Chiswick, which they think should not be included in the new borough; that the borough of Middlesborough should include the whole of the municipal boundary, with such other additions as are named. The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners as to Stalybridge.

With respect to the old boroughs, the Committee also concur with the Commissioners as to Bolton, Chester, Greenwich, Newport (Monmouth), Northampton, Preston, and Windsor. In the case of Preston they recommend that it should include the present borough, together with The Holm, lying to the east of the present course of the river Ribble. In the case of Newport (Isle of Wight), Salisbury, and Wilton, the Committee concur in the general observations of the Commissioners at the commencement of their report; but they recommend certain alterations. They also suggest certain alterations with respect to the boroughs of Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hastings,



THE OLD MARKET HALL, LLANIDLOES.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND E. OWEN, NEWTOWN.)

vast plain watered by the Danube where it leaves the hills below Pesh—a plain extending from the Carpathians to Servia, and eastward to Debreczia, Grosswardein, and Temeswar—is like the pampas of America, so great is its extent. But, though it exhibits tracts of sand, it also contains vast areas of the utmost fertility, but thinly inhabited, and, although improving, left to imperfect cultivation, and in many places only occupied by the immense flocks of wandering sheep, tended by shepherds who themselves stray far from human habitations and make their homes in the woods. For nearly 400 miles the banks of the river are dull and monotonous, and many of the villages are little more than collections of huts built of clay and wood and thatched with reeds. After



INTERIOR OF THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.



HUNGARIAN SHEPHERDS OF THE PATRA DISTRICT.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington on the treaty with Russia for the cession of Russian America to the United States have reported in its favour, and recommended that £1,440,000 in coin be appropriated for its fulfilment. The members, however, were not unanimous, and two of their number agreed on a minority report, at the conclusion of which they stated that they had considered the various questions involved, and were forced to the conclusion that the possession of the country is of no value to the United States; that it will be a source of weakness instead of power, and that the constant annual expense for its defence will be no adequate return; that it has no capacity as an agricultural or a mineral country; that its timber is mostly confined to the narrow strip only thirty miles wide, south of Mount St. Elias, and is generally of a poor quality and growing upon inaccessible mountains; that its fur trade is insignificant, and will speedily come to an end; that the fisheries are of doubtful value; and that, whatever the value of its fisheries, its fur trade, its timber, and its minerals, they were all open to the attacks of the United States, and that the rights of the United States in the right of navigation of straits in a climate unfit for the habitation of civilised men was not worthy of purchase, that the Constitutional right of the House to refuse to appropriate the money was known to Russia at the time the treaty was negotiated, and consequently that there can be no charge of bad faith if that right is asserted.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The public mind on the Continent is still unsettled as to the question of peace or war, notwithstanding all official assurances that peace will not be broken. The newspapers of France and the newspapers of Prussia are still girding at each other; every political straw is watched to see whether it will indicate how the wind blows, whether from a pacific or warlike quarter; Royal and Imperial deliverances, on all sorts of occasions, are scanned for inklings of the utterers' policy; and speculations are rife as to the probable results of a conflict between the old assumptions of France and the new aspirations of Germany. Hence the anxiety about the Emperor Napoleon's speeches at Orleans and Rouen; hence the interest attached to the King of Prussia's remarks in closing the German Customs Parliament; hence the importance assigned to the pamphlet lately published in Paris entitled "Peace through War," and to Prince Pierre Bonaparte's book just issued at Brussels. Not one of these things would have the slightest significance or influence were it not that men's minds are disturbed by misgivings, and troubled by forebodings of coming evil. In all this the world may be only affrighted at a shadow; but then the shadow may have an ugly reality behind it. And if not—if the designs of Sovereigns and their Ministers be as pacific as they say, it would be easy to give substantial proof of the fact by abandoning the threatening attitude they now present, taking mutually the initiative in disarmament, and discontinuing preparations for war, show that they really mean to keep the peace towards each other. Especially is it the duty of France to take this course, because an attitude of menace on her part needs alarm the susceptibilities of Germany—that is, of Prussia—while Prussia, in her present condition, and with her recent acquisitions and alliances to consolidate, can have nothing to gain, but much to lose, in a contest with a sensitive, warlike, and powerful nation like the French. The Emperor, therefore, will be the first to quiet men's minds as to the future by effectually reducing his army and abandoning all indications of a design to make war—that is, if he be generous and wise. But will he be generous and wise? That is the question. He is distrusted; and it is melancholy to think that the most earnest protestations of a powerful Monarch convey no genuine assurance as to his real intentions.

The Commons' Select Committee on the Boundary Bill have undone much that was intended to be accomplished by the Commission appointed to report on the subject. The Commission was instructed to inquire as to where and how borough boundaries could be extended so as to include what were supposed to be homogeneous populations; but its members were prohibited from making any suggestions as to how boroughs might be contracted. That is to say, they were to see where county populations could be thrown in town populations, but they were on no account to take note of proposals for shifting town populations into counties. And they faithfully adhered to their instructions. Those instructions, of course, were mainly drawn up by Government, though the chief Commissioners were appointed by Parliament; and when we remember who compose the Government, we can easily understand what was aimed at by the instructions. The new Reform Bill will enfranchise large numbers of persons in the counties who are supposed to have the same political leanings as the inhabitants of the boroughs; and, as the latter are believed to be, in all probability, lost to the Conservatives, it was of importance to preserve the counties in their subjection to the aristocracy. To accomplish this, the readiest and most effective way was to eliminate all dangerous elements from their constituencies and include them among the borough voters. But the inhabitants of large towns, such as Bristol, Birmingham, &c., already much under-represented, did not see the propriety of having their numbers added to without a commensurate increase of members; the surrounding populations did not care to be added to the boroughs, and so become lost in a crowd; and therefore they opposed the proposals of the Commissioners, and have in all important instances succeeded in their opposition. The Select Committee has decided, as a rule, to let matters remain as they are for the present, leaving the adjustment of representation to be reconsidered and settled at some future, and not distant, period, as we have repeatedly said would have to be the case. So the neat little Tory scheme is defeated, and two great questions are left open for discussion in the new Parliament—namely, whether it is right that there should be a different franchise in counties from that which obtains in boroughs, and whether it is desirable to maintain the distinction between boroughs and counties at all—in other words, whether there should not be

one uniform qualification for electors all over the kingdom, and whether boroughs and counties should not be entirely abolished, and electoral districts substituted for them. And to that complexion must we come at last, whether Liberal or Conservative, Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, shall profit by the arrangement.

We have this week something to say, elsewhere, on the relations between railway companies and the public; but there are a few further items of account which will bear comment. In the first place, we are still, as a rule, without any system of communication between passengers and guard that is at once effective, safe, and not liable to abuse. Robbers and murderers may still perpetrate crime as handily as when Muller murdered Mr. Briggs; card-sharps, bullies, and pick-pockets still ply their nefarious arts unchecked; rudesbys still insult defenceless women with impunity. Then the fencing and watching of the lines, especially near stations and at crossings, are as defective as ever. Cattle may still stray upon the lines and children disport themselves between the metals, and the catastrophes of Hunstanton and Barnet may be repeated any day; nay, are repeated; as witness the deaths of the two children at Leamside on Sunday last, and of the poor boy Willis Best, at Kirkbythore, neither of whom would have been within reach of danger had the lines been properly fenced and guarded. Then platforms are often too narrow, and the staff of officials at the stations almost invariably too small; and the result is that passengers neither get the guidance nor the protection to which they are entitled. The sad accident that occurred the other day at the Highbury station is an illustration of this. Had the platform been sufficiently broad and the pillars, consequently, further from its edge, or had there been an official to warn him of his danger, young Mr. Bedwell Hope might still have been alive and well. Further, paltry squabbles between rival companies often occasion great inconvenience to the public, and deprive them of travelling facilities to which they are not only entitled, but to which they have even been accustomed for a time. An instance of this is the discontinuance of the arrangement between the South-Eastern and South-Western companies whereby travellers could pass, without leaving the respective stations, between Kent and the south-eastern districts and the north and north-west. Trains used to run between Cannon-street and Willesden junction (on the North-Western line), via Waterloo and a portion of the South-Western system—an arrangement which was very convenient indeed. The South-Eastern and the South-Western companies quarrelled, however, the trains were withdrawn, and the direct connection between the south-east and the north and north-west was broken, to the great inconvenience of the public, and probably at grave loss to one of the companies at least, if not to both; for a portion of connecting line—short, it is true, but costly—has been rendered idle and non-productive. Finally, the trains are not always timed to fit each other so accurately as they might be. For instance, some south-eastern trains, after calling at Cannon-street, proceed on to Charing-cross, while others do not, and passengers have to change carriages either at London Bridge or Cannon-street; but it often happens that the connecting trains are not at the station, or start before passengers can reach them, and delays consequently occur. A specimen of this, of a very irritating character, is afforded by the North Kent train timed to reach Cannon-street at ten a.m. This train does not go further, but a train starts for Charing-cross at the same hour; and the provoking thing is, that a passenger on arriving at one platform sees the train that should carry him on standing at another, but ere he can reach it off it goes, and he is left to cool his heels for ten minutes at the busiest and most valuable time of the day. Another mischief results from this tantalising arrangement. Passengers are naturally anxious to catch the westward-bound trains, and are consequently tempted to leave the carriages they are in before the train has quite come to a stop. Accidents are, therefore, in constant danger of occurring, which, as well as delay, might easily be obviated by slightly accelerating the arrival of one train, or retarding the departure of another. We might call attention to the uncomfortable and often dirty state of the carriages and station accommodation on some lines, on all which heads there is great room for improvement. But we have said enough for the present, and trust that, while directors are becoming more intelligently alive to the true interests of their shareholders, they will not forget the safety of the public and the comfort and convenience of their customers.

DR. POTTER, a late wealthy physician of Cincinnati, carried his dislike of tobacco to such an extreme that he attached to the bequest of the greater part of his property the condition that the legatee should always abstain from the habit of using it in any shape—a habit that, he says, "dwarfs the intellect of every man who adopts it." Should this heir—who has hitherto giving up smoking—return to it, the property is to go to the other heirs.

MR. BRIGHT spoke, on Wednesday night, at Liverpool to a crowded meeting in the Amphitheatre convened by the Welsh National Reform Association. Some interruption of the proceedings had been feared, for the Orangemen had been at work forging tickets of admission. The forgery was, however, discovered, and the meeting was not interrupted. Mr. Bright's speech dealt almost exclusively with the Irish Church question.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—The Lord Chancellor has laid down a principle in respect to the law of copyright, which is of no little importance if it should be upheld. The question which came before his Lordship, with other law lords, on appeal, was whether an alien plaintiff, publishing in London during a temporary sojourn in the British dominions (not being the United Kingdom) an original work, will be protected in her copyright. His Lordship decided, first, that publication to secure copyright must take place in the United Kingdom; secondly, that the protection of this copyright extended over the whole of the British dominions. On these two points the other law lords fully agreed with him. But Lord Cairns went further, and declared that in his opinion every author who publishes in the United Kingdom is entitled to the protection of copyright, wherever he may be resident, and to what Sovereign power he may be subject. The other law lords could not fully agree with this. Clearly, however, it is most reasonable, and will, we hope, be upheld.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY intends to give a concert at Buckingham Palace on the 19th inst., and will give, towards the latter end of June and early in July, two breakfast parties at the same palace.

THE QUEEN has fixed Saturday, the 20th inst., for a review of volunteers in Windsor Park; and an official notification has been issued reminding commanders of corps that applications to be present must be sent on or before the 8th inst. There will, no doubt, be an extremely large muster of volunteers from all parts of England.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, on behalf of her Majesty, held a Levée, at St. James's Palace, last Saturday. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The number of presentations was unusually great.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE (says the *Nord*) will soon take up her residence in Brussels. Some days ago the handsome property of the deceased Countess de Luning, the Duc de, was acquired in the name of the Princess. On the land which borders on the Boulevard du Regent there is going to be built for her a sumptuous dwelling, surrounded with pleasant grounds.

THE SOVEREIGN PRINCE OF LICHTENSTEIN has decided on disbanding his army. In the old Germanic Confederation he was bound to keep together a body of ninety men as a contingent, which was a heavy charge on his treasury. At present he is determined to be freed from it, and so he disarms.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, who was attacked by serious illness some weeks since, has now recovered, and is about proceeding to Eastbourne.

COUNT DE BRANDIS, president of the committee sitting at Marburg, in Austria, for the purpose of recruiting soldiers for the Pope, has been obliged to dissolve the committee and abandon the business for which it had been formed.

SIR ARTHUR GUINNESS, the son of the late Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, was on Monday elected member for Dublin in the place of his deceased father. There was no opposition.

THE REV. DR. LITTLEDALE, who has recently made himself somewhat conspicuous for his attacks on the religious reformers of the sixteenth century, has since referred to the late Lord Palmerston as that "frivolous old infidel."

ENGLISH SPARROWS have made their appearance in great numbers and cider-making has been commenced in New Zealand.

DURING MR. DICKENS'S VISIT TO AMERICA the Appletons of New York issued 5000 copies of his "American Notes," 10,000 of "Oliver Twist," 20,000 each of "David Copperfield" and "Dombey and Son."

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT RUNCORN is now so far completed that last week the customary tests of its stability were conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Baker, chief engineer to the company, and other gentlemen.

A SOCIETY has been formed at Geneva under the title of the Cosmopolitan Protectorate League for Women and Children.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT has been abolished in Saxony.

A TAILOR'S CUTTER, sixty years of age, who had lost money on the Derby, has committed suicide by strangling himself in a coffee-house. "A friend of his had told him to back Pace."

INSPECTOR BRADSTOCK, who was stabbed some two or three weeks since by a drunken tailor to whom he had carried a drink of water in a police cell, died on Tuesday of his wounds.

DR. RIETZ is publishing, at Leipzig, a new and complete edition of Mozart's operas, in score.

LORD CLERMONT is editing the works of Sir John Fortescue, and writing a history of the family of Fortescue. He offers £50 for authentic information of the picture of the old Chancellor of the Exchequer that Bourne Willis says was in Old Whaddon Hall.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND has released Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, from prison, although that gentleman's sentence would not have expired till August next. Mr. Sullivan has given bail for his good behaviour during two years. Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*, who is still in confinement, will be released on giving the same bail.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE is this year to be celebrated at Boston by, among other things, a submarine walking-match by divers.

A CYCLONE, with a range of half a mile, passed through Tennessee on May 6, sweeping away houses, trees, and fences for a distance of ten miles.

THE NUMBER OF ENGLISH PAUPERS receiving relief on the last day of the fourth week of March of this year was 93,646, an increase of more than 11,000 over the corresponding period of last year—a difference of 1.1 per cent.

THE PARIS *Révue Nationale* has ceased to exist; but a new publication of the same Liberal politics is to succeed it, under the title of *La Révue Politique*. The French Liberal papers welcome the promised journal to their ranks.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION AT HAVRE was opened on Monday. The contributions were very numerous and of an interesting and instructive character; and the exhibition is unusually attractive. The ceremony of inauguration took place at two o'clock, and was followed by a grand banquet.

A GRAND DINNER was given last week, at Tsarskoe-Selo, near St. Petersburg, by the Regiment of Hussars of the Guard, in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the Czar's becoming chief of the corps. For this banquet the fish, grapes, fruit, and various other delicacies, were procured from Paris, and only arrived the previous evening.

THE REV. CANON GREENWELL, of Durham, who has made such extensive investigations in the Yorkshire tumuli, has commenced a series of Suffolk diggings near Ingham, Bury St. Edmunds, the results of which will be made public on completion of the work. So far, only burnt burials have been met with.

MR. BROCKHOLES, of Cloughton, near Preston, recently offered a penny per head for all the wasps destroyed upon his estate. At this time the only wasps which appear are the queens, which have survived the winter, and would in time be heads of flourishing and destructive communities. In one month 2568 were destroyed, and £10 14s. paid for them.

THE WHITSUN CHARGES IN THE POLICE COURTS have been few in comparison with those of former years. It was the same with the Derby charges. The magistrates both at Lambeth and Clerkenwell were surprised to find how little they had to do on Tuesday, considering that it was Whitsun Tuesday. The fact is encouraging, and deserves to be made a note of.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held in New York, May 14, the president, the Hon. Charles P. Daly, exhibited, among various antique maps belonging to the society, a map of Africa two centuries ago, which, it is declared, shows that the Dutch and Portuguese hydrographers of that period had a knowledge of the lake Albert Nyanza and other points which have been claimed as recent discoveries.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, who, it appears, is living in close retirement near Paris, has published in Belgium a volume of 600 pages, entitled "Hypothèse d'une Campagne sur le Rhin." The Prince, who, both as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as a soldier, was somewhat impatient of discipline, censures sharply the policy of his cousin's Government, strongly advocates war, and predicts victory to France as a matter of course.

A YOUNG MAN, who received but 1800l. a year salary, recently wrote from Paris to his unsophisticated country parent for assistance, and sent his photograph. The father replied indignantly, "Rascal of a son, you cannot be as poor as you stated, for in your photograph you are surrounded by vases, rich curtains, statues, and cascades in perspective. Not a sou from your affectionate father."

A TRADE UNION CONGRESS commenced its sittings at Manchester on Tuesday. The trades represented include various branches of the cotton trade, of the glass trade, letterpress-printers, shipbuilders, boilermakers, brickmakers, joiners, tailors, and plasterers. Papers previously prepared by such societies as have elected to do so will be laid before the congress on the various subjects which at the present time affect trade societies, each paper to be followed by discussion upon the points advanced.

D. R. HARRISON, an engraver, of New York, believes himself to be the rightful owner of £2,000,000, formerly the property of William Harrison, of London. The heirs of William Harrison have been advertised for for some weeks past in the leading journals. The New York Harrison claims to be a nephew of the wealthy Londoner.

A PAMPHLET has appeared in Paris, called "Peace Through War," which has excited some attention, and is supposed by many to be a "feeler." Its author believes that France must summon Prussia to disarm, as a guarantee for peace; that Prussia will refuse, and then France must declare war. The result of the war is uncertain; but France will be supported by Austria, Holland, Denmark, and Italy, and aided by the discontent in North Germany itself. Prussia will be supported only by Russia, who is not ready for war.

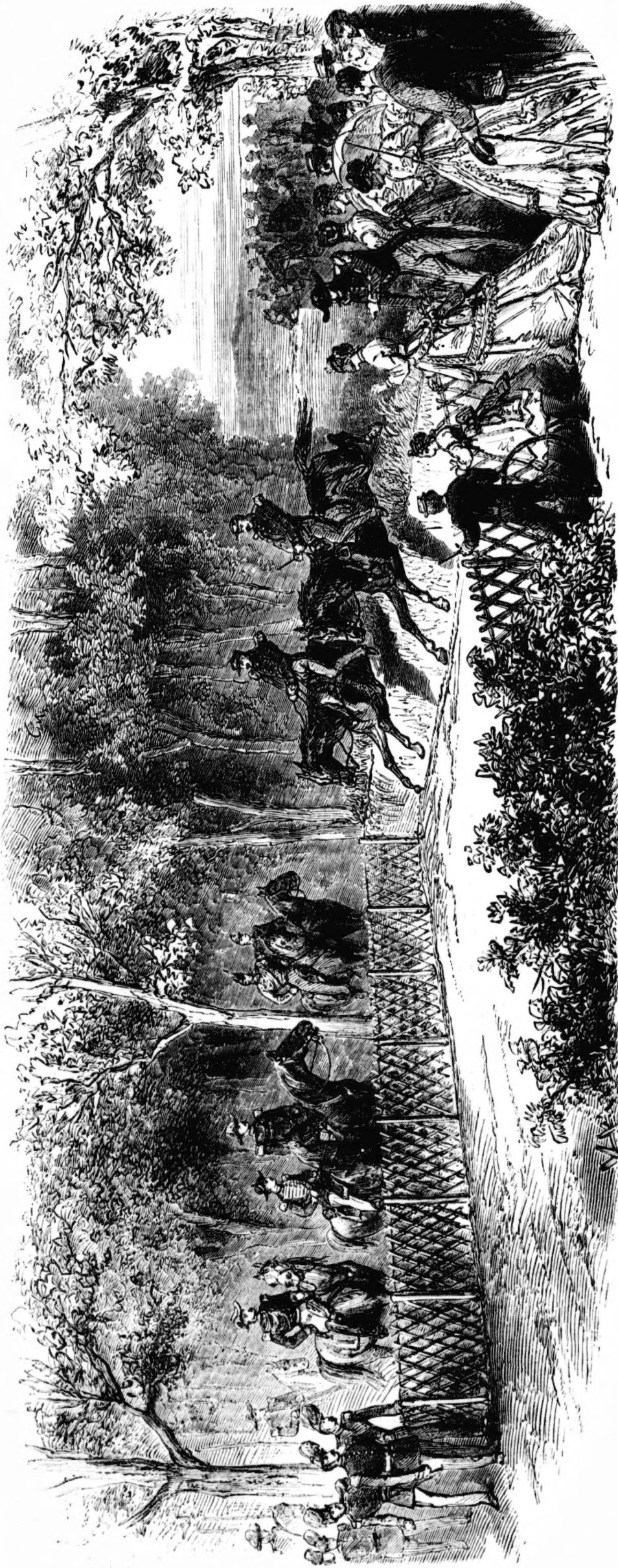
SUBSCRIPTIONS are being raised in France for the institution in Algeria of mixed agricultural schools, in which the children of the destitute Arabs will be taught the methods of European agriculture, together with European children; the schools to be under the entire management of the laity.

IN AN OLD GALLERY which had fallen in some years back at the coalmine of Saint-Marie, at Montcau-les-Mines (Saône-et-Loire), have been found the bodies of six men buried there in the explosion of a firelamp on Dec. 22, 1855. The corpses were found to be completely dried up, but in a remarkable state of preservation, the features being so little changed that each of the deceased was easily recognised by his surviving relatives. The remains have been interred in the cemetery with every demonstration of respect.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO THE MILITARY SCHOOL AT ST. CYR.

The military school of the Polytechnique and that of St. Cyr are both great French institutions. Like our own Sandhurst and Addiscombe, but with a far larger share of popular appreciation, they have been the training colleges for a number of celebrated commanders, and their traditions are preserved not only by the pupils past and present, who once lived within their walls, but by the nation, which has never ceased to cherish its military reminiscences. To the first of these great schools the Prince Imperial has just paid his official State visit: one of the numerous engagements which he has accepted since his public reception into the bosom of the Church. His Highness was accompanied by General Frossart, Chief of Battalion; M. Laney, his Aide-de-Camp; and Bachon, the Imperial groom. At three o'clock in the afternoon the party arrived at the courtyard of the hotel, where his Highness was received by General Fave, who presented the officers of his staff to

the Prince, and afterwards conducted him to the grand square, where the pupils of the school were drawn up in military order, sword in hand, under the supervision of Colonel Boissonnet, second in command. The Prince passed along the ranks, after which the four companies formed in column and filed past in excellent order. The General then conducted his august visitor through the library, the drawing and writing schools, the refectories, the barracks-rooms, dormitories, studies, laboratories, the lecture-rooms (in one of which—that devoted to chemical science—M. Fremy and Jamin, two of the professors of the school, conducted in their presence some interesting experiments of a very brilliant character). The Prince occupied a seat during this display, in which he seemed to take the liveliest pleasure. On the 21st of May a similar visit was paid to St. Cyr, where his Imperial Highness arrived *en poste*, escorted by a detachment of cavalry, which met him at Versailles. After having attended mass, which was celebrated by the Archbishop of Versailles, he mounted a horse and proceeded to the Wagram courtyard, where all the pupils of the



VISIT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO ST. CYR: STEEPLECHASE BY THE STUDENTS.

all on the men, as is unhappily almost always the case in similar disasters. It is understood that the firm are largely insured.

THE NEW TOWNHALL, HACKNEY.

LOCAL self-government has so many ways of commending itself to public attention, that we can scarcely be surprised at its requiring a larger arena for the exercise of its peculiar privileges and virtues. It is true that our most intimate acquaintance with that form of it is represented by parochial boards and vestries refers rather to its shortcomings and to its facility for perpetual disunion than to the benefits it is best calculated to confer; but Mr. Mill still waits to bring his scheme before the Legislature; and a new Parliament may come to the consideration of official irresponsibility with fresh experiences. At any rate (the phrase itself is ominous), local bodies must have local buildings to contain them; and, as in the present state of parochial physics two bodies cannot occupy the same space, new buildings have become necessary, in which the various powers may deliberate and execute their awful designs. Hitherto, the new Townhalls of Shoreditch and Hackney have been chiefly distinguished by the assembly, outside their doors, of disaffected crowds of those who, having been transformed from compound

householders to ratepayers, seek to escape from their liabilities by menacing "the authorities" or imploring redress against the decision of Parliament and the rapacity of landlords. But this, too, may come to an end, and the real work done within the walls of these fine buildings be more fully recognised. The necessity for a proper building, in a district which is now elevated into a new Parliamentary borough, was urgent, immediately after the passing of Sir Benjamin Hall's Act, which increased the number of vestrymen and augmented the corporate bodies which ruled parochial matters. The old Townhall, a rickety building standing just in front of the ancient church tower, was altogether inadequate, and it was resolved to have an edifice worthy of the reputation of the place and the large interests it represented. Hackney has altered a good deal, not only since Mr. Peppys mentioned it as famous for ladies' schools (it still retains that kind of celebrity), but even since Mr. Disraeli first went to church there, according to the *Jewish Chronicle*. The railway has invaded it. Old-fashioned red-brick houses have, here and there, given place to modern villas; fields and downs have been built in, and in some parts built over by the operation so well known to those spirited entrepreneurs who lie in wait to lay hold of the common land; shop-fronts have expanded; lanes have turned into streets, and byways into terraces. In the old days one of the glories

fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the gasworks, which are in immediate proximity; but fortunately a change of wind took place, or the consequences must have been terrible. It was not until the flames had been raging upwards of half an hour that Penn's hand-engine arrived, and almost immediately several of the brigade, with Captain Shaw in command; but the flames had then obtained such a mastery over the whole of the buildings that nothing could save them; but had it even been possible to do so, there was no water to be obtained except from a muddy ditch, which rendered the engines of no avail. About a quarter past three a.m. an enormous "traveller" fell, and within an hour afterwards the whole of the structures were a heap of ruins, and more than a dozen boilers that had been tested and were ready to have been sent off have been rendered useless, and also a large number of brass taps and other things. Upwards of one hundred men are thrown out of employ; but the tools used in the factory were the property of the proprietors, and that loss will not

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT GREENWICH.

On Thursday, May 28, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, a very extensive fire broke out at the boiler manufactory of Messrs. Rennie, close to the Greenwich railway station. The fire commenced in the store department at the west end of the building, which consisted of two enormous sheds of about 150 ft. long each and upwards of 20 ft. in height. Great

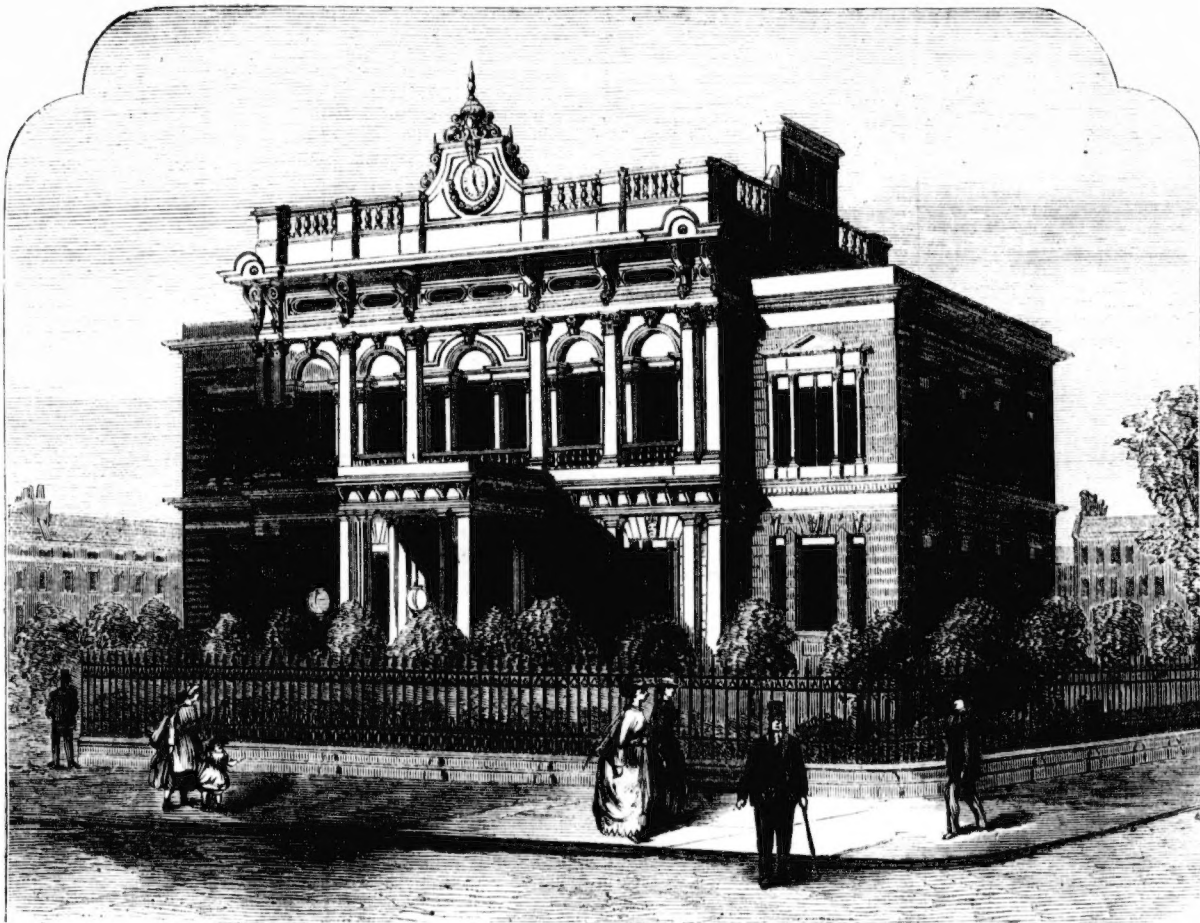
for thirty years was what Mr. Weller calls the "consequence of the manoeuvre."

It is doubtless consolatory to the parishioners to be informed by the committee that, after all, the building has been pronounced well worth the money by competent judges, and, as it is really a handsome and certainly a very commodious structure, and has united the advantages of abolishing a sordid piece of waste ground and furnishing the main thoroughfare with an attractive building and a prettily-arranged garden, it may be presumed that the local authorities have done as well as more pretensions governing bodies when they give their minds to brick and mortar or stone and marble. Perhaps one of the most hopeful inaugurative events connected with the new building is that next week its principal rooms will be devoted to a grand fancy bazaar on behalf of the funds of the local commons preservation committee, for the purpose of securing what remains of the London-fields and Hackney-downs for the health and recreation of the people.

A GERMAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

THE great poisoning drama of Munich, the last scene of which was played out in Vienna a week or two since, is very little known in this

country, considering its interest. The story is this. Count Korinsky was a Lieutenant in the Austrian army. His wife, Matilda Renff, was an actress of great beauty (born in Bavaria), whom he married, in 1860, while serving in the Papal army, the young lady having gone south to obtain an engagement. The marriage was not a happy one. The pair repeatedly quarrelled in the inns where they put up, and in the winter of 1864 they obtained a divorce—such a divorce as is sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, the divorced parties not being allowed to marry again. The Countess went to live with her father-in-law, and the Count re-entered the Austrian army as a private soldier, and by dint of bravery and good conduct during the campaign of Slesvig-Holstein got promoted to his old position. The Count was again in arms during the Prussian war, and fought at the battle of Königgratz. In July, 1866, returned home badly wounded. His wife, notified of his arrival, left Vienna for Ulm, afterwards went to live at Munich where she engaged apartments in the house of a widow, named Eliza Hartman, and lived there till Nov. 21, 1867. She is described as being extremely prepossessing, irrespective of her beauty, with fair hair and brown eyes, and a fair but not a pale face. It was a Wednesday morning, the day the 20th of November, the year 1867, the time a little before daybreak, when a young lady elegantly dressed entered the hotel of the "Four Seasons" at Munich. She had come by the train from Salzburg, and gave her name as Fraulein Vay of Vienna. She engaged a room, and, after reposing for a few hours and taking lunch, went out to examine the city, returning to the hotel late in the evening. On the following day—that is to say, on Thursday, Nov. 21, the stranger remained in her room till nearly mid-day. One of the chambermaids, entering at about eleven o'clock, found her awake, and very much agitated. She had jewels on her fingers, and her hands were very white and beautiful. But she completed her toilet without washing them and smoked a cigarette. At mid-day she was dressed and ready to go out.



HACKNEY NEW TOWNHALL.

She was pale and wild-looking, with black eyes and hair, and a face that might be called sympathetic rather than beautiful. She wore a black silk dress with streaks of white, a mantle of the same kind, a black pelisse, and a fancy hat or bonnet, equally sombre, but relieved by lilac ribbons. Her brooch and earrings (also black) were carved into the shape of death's heads. At a little before three o'clock this lady ordered a bottle of lunel and half a bottle of ordinary wine, and had them poured into two vials which she took out of her box. Where she went or how she occupied her time between three and four has not transpired; but at four o'clock she was seen to enter the reception-room of Countess Korinsky,

supposed to have been occupied by the deceased. The stranger had disappeared. On the room being searched, it was found that the Countess had not been robbed. Her money, her watch, and some jewels of value were found in different parts of the room, and the conclusion arrived at by the police was that a murder, and not a suicide, had been committed, and that the murderer was not a thief. As to the deceased having committed suicide, everyone who knew her testified to the cheerfulness of her disposition, the command she had of ready money, and her love of life. Dr. Buchner, of the University of Bavaria, being deputed to examine the body, established beyond a

for whom she had somehow or other got a letter of introduction. What they said to each other when they met has not been divulged: one cannot and the other will not speak. The two ladies—one in gay and pretty clothes, the other in black, with death's heads in her ears—left the hotel together to make purchases in the city. Shortly after five o'clock they returned to the Countess's apartments, and a gentleman who was lodging in an adjacent room states that he overheard the two ladies talking in a very friendly manner, and is quite sure they took tea together. The lady in black (here we have the landlady's statement) rang the bell, and ordered a carriage to be fetched at half-past seven o'clock—that is to say, in time for the theatre. At the hour named the landlady ascended the stairs to announce the carriage, but found the door locked and the key taken away. She sat up all night and the following night, and on the third day sent for the police, who broke the door open. A frightful scene presented itself. The Countess was found lying on the floor, quite dead, between the sofa and the table, her head bent forwards upon her bosom. Blood had flowed from her mouth down her dress, and thence on to the floor. Her eyes were wide open, and the body showed no signs of outward violence. As the lodger had supposed, the table was set for tea, with fruits, milk, wine, &c., and there was a cup half empty on the right-hand side of the place



FIRE AT MESSRS. RENNIE'S BOILER-WORKS, GREENWICH.

doubt that death had been caused by a dose of prussic acid more than enough to destroy life. No traces of poison could be found in the tea, or in any of the fruits or other viands on the table. But the teapot—an object of no value whatever—had disappeared. Two searches, therefore, were made in Munich—a search for a lady in black, and a search for an old teapot. Suspicion pointed to "Mlle. Vay," who left for Vienna on the night of the murder. Meantime the two Counts Korinsky, father-in-law and husband of the deceased, were summoned to Munich. The former saw and identified the body, but the latter refused to attend the post-mortem examination, and even absented himself from the funeral, alleging that he was tired after his journey, and that he had never been on good terms with his wife even during her lifetime. This excuse did not prevent his being forced to put in an appearance, and his conduct before the magistrate was so strange that he was submitted not only to verbal but to manual examination. His pockets were searched, and in one of them were found four cartes-de-visite, which turned out to be portraits of Mlle. Vay. The Count stated that her real name was Julia von Ebergényi, Baroness de Telecker—gave her address as No. 13, Krugerstrasse, Vienna, and declared she had never been to Munich in her life. By a coincidence, explained by the electric telegraph, the police of Vienna entered the house of Mlle. Ebergényi at the very time that the police of Munich were examining her carte-de-visite. Her portrait was her accuser, and, although silent, its voice reached her at a distance of some hundreds of miles. On being asked whether she knew Count Korinsky, she turned pale, and it is said that her eyes became phosphorescent. She placed her hand on her heart, and said, turning to the police, "I am innocent!" Again, bursting into tears, she cried out, "I am innocent! Will you take me to prison?" and sank down in her chair in a paroxysm of grief. But she mastered her emotion, and, starting to her feet, said that she was ready to follow the officers of the law, but hoped she might be allowed to dress herself properly (she was in night apparel), which was granted. She was then taken to prison. Mlle. Ebergényi, a Countess of a religious house in Germany, is a Hungarian of noble birth and twenty-six years of age. She is an orphan, and is said to have been at one time under the protection of the late Queen of Naples; but this statement seems doubtful, inasmuch as it is also made about Countess Korinsky. On her first—and only on her first—examination she confessed her guilt, stating that she had bought prussic acid of a photographer and had poured it into the Countess's teapot while they were drinking each other's health. She blew out the candles the moment she saw her companion fall to the ground, and felt her way to the door, locking it after her and descending the staircase in the dark. But she afterwards contradicted herself; and, although she acknowledged that she had put the key of the Countess's door in her pocket, she denied that she had committed the murder. "I know who did it," she exclaimed; "but I will die rather than say who it was." After saying this she changed colour and asked to be allowed to recall her words, as they were not true. She then stated, with an appearance of great frankness, that the deceased had killed herself for spite, in order that she (the accused) might be sentenced to death. In the possession of the accused were found nine keys (one of which opened a cupboard in the Countess's room) and a small bottle containing prussic acid; also a number of letters written to the deceased lady by her father-in-law. The teapot was nowhere to be found, but it was known to have been taken away to be cleaned; and the missing key, which locked the Countess up as in a tomb, was thrown into the Danube. On the other hand, the accused had papers in her possession which seem to throw the chief blame of the murder on another person. These consist of letters addressed to Mlle. Ebergényi, and written by Count Korinsky. One of them contains the following words:—"I must marry you. You must do what you can to make it possible for us to be married before God and man." And in other letters:—"I have to speak to you again about that affair. I will overcome everything, as a man of energy, because I cannot live without you." Another letter was cited at the trial, which seems to remove all doubts as to the culpability of the Count. A portion of it runs as follows:—

In this way everything will succeed with the help of God. I want to speak to you again to-day. I will notify to you one or two inns at M— (Munich). We will pray together that everything may end happily, and we will omit nothing which may enable us at once to realise our marriage, for I cannot live on in this way. I place all my trust in you. I hope you will succeed. If, however, it is impossible, we will take more energetic steps. O God! may the time of our marriage arrive soon! This is my most earnest desire and prayer. I will act with more energy in order that you may not remain separated from me longer than is absolutely necessary.

A still more atrocious epistle, bearing date Nov. 19 (two days before the murder was committed), concludes in these terms:—"May you succeed and return very soon—for ever—to my arms! I can only pray for you. But you will not put yourself into danger I hope. Now is the time for all our hopes to be realised. God bless you and protect you!" In another letter, dated Nov. 20, the day on which the lady in black made her fatal entrance into Munich, the pious lover exclaims:—"You have sworn in the name of all that is sacred that you will not spare her. . . . I tremble for you, I am so nervous! To-morrow I will receive, with the help of God, one of your dear letters to console me." The writer of these letters had other reasons besides sentimental ones for desiring his wife's death; the capital of 12,000 fl., the interest of which she was receiving in monthly instalments, would be his at her demise. Another remarkable thing about the affair is that the lovers had originally intended to become Protestants, so that the Count, his religion being changed, might have a real divorce from his wife. However, on reflection, they preferred to kill the lady and keep true to their religion. This came out in the evidence. We need not go farther into the details of this horrible story. The accused was found guilty of the wilful murder of Matilda, Countess Korinsky, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude; and at the expiration of each year to one week's solitary confinement, in lieu of the punishment of chains, abolished in Austria by the law which came into force last winter. She was also condemned to the permanent loss of her nobility. It was urged in her defence that she was "a weak woman, seduced to deeds of violence by an infamous lover," and her conduct at the trial was referred to in eloquent terms. When asked if she had anything to say about Count Korinsky, she said in a low tone, and with the tears streaming down her cheeks, "I love him!" and declined to say anything in his prejudice. What will be done to him remains to be seen. It seems that he has testified his willingness to go to Australia or America; or, in fact, anywhere out of the way, and that the Emperor has been appealed to on his behalf, the plea being that he is a soldier who has served his country too well to be abandoned in his hour of need.

THE ISLINGTON HORSE SHOW.—The Islington horse show, which has of late years become an established London summer exhibition, was opened at the Agricultural Hall for private view last Saturday. The number of entries is larger than heretofore, and the classes of hunters appear to comprise many excellent animals. Amongst the exhibitors was the Prince of Wales, who won the second prize in the second class with the splendid fender his Royal Highness acquired during his recent visit in Ireland, and which, in honour of that event, has been named "The Knight of St. Patrick." The Prince has kindly allowed his famous pet Arabians to be exhibited. The carriage horses, park hacks, and ponies are exceedingly interesting. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Christian, and other distinguished persons visited the show on Wednesday, and were most enthusiastically received.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The accounts of the movements of the British army in Abyssinia continue to promise a speedy evacuation of the country. The rear guard reached, or was to reach, Senafe on May 24, and the embarkation of troops and batteries at Zeila was going briskly forward. The widow of Theodore died of consumption in the British camp on May 15. In one telegram, dated from Adigarat, May 21, Sir Robert alludes to a flood in the Sobocro defile by which six natives were drowned. Sir Robert, however, had no apprehension that the march of the troops would be delayed, and expected that the main body of the expedition would have embarked by June 1. Colonel Milward left by the mail-steamers on May 22, bearing the crown, robe, and state seal of Theodore, as a tribute of loyalty from the army to her Majesty. The ship unfortunately stranded on a reef in the Red Sea, which detained the gallant Colonel four days; but he was to proceed by the next mail with the despatches. The remains of the widow of Theodore have been buried in the church at Chelcut.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Liberal victory in East Worcestershire, though it brings no additional strength to the party—for Mr. Calthorpe was a Liberal; indeed, this division of the county has returned Liberals for many years—yet was it (the victory, I mean) exceedingly important and of great significance. The Tories strained every muscle to get this seat, and, with the parsons to a man on their side and the no-Popery banner flying aloft, they confidently expected to have it; and the Liberals, I can assure you, were very funky, and, when the news came—false news, as it turned out—that at one o'clock Lyttelton was only forty-five ahead, they looked awfully blue. "This looks fishy," said one; "and if we lose this seat, we need not be in a hurry to go to the county." This election was, you see, the first in which the power of parsondom and the No-Popery cry could be tested. The defeat of Morley at Bristol went for nothing. He was a bad card. The licensed victuallers returned Miles. But here was a clear stage; and, if parsondom had won, it would indeed have been a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Liberal cause, auguring that the disendowment of the Irish Church is not popular in the country, and foreshadowing a diminution, if not an extinction, of the Liberal majority at the coming general election. It is, however, all right. The No-Popery oriflamme has been flung to the winds, and has rallied none but the old adherents. Mr. Lyttelton is the son of Baron Lyttelton, by the daughter of Sir Stephen Gwynne, Bart. Gladstone married a sister of this lady, and is therefore, by marriage, uncle to the new member. This relationship to the Liberal leader gave additional zest and force to the opposition to Mr. Lyttelton. It is an ascertained fact that the urban voters saved Mr. Lyttelton. Well, here as elsewhere, the number of urban county voters will be greatly increased by the Reform Act.

Members and others are already calculating and speculating about the end of the Session. Parliament, those who ought to know say, will be up at the end of July, and perhaps before. I, though, do not believe that it will be up till the first week in August. Eight weeks will bring us to the end of July. In eight Parliamentary weeks there are but forty days; and knocking off eight Wednesdays, which will not be available for Government purposes, there will remain only thirty-two days for the Government: not so many, indeed, for some of these will be absorbed by private members. By rule they can take all the Tuesdays, but probably some will be relinquished. Of course, soon the morning sittings will commence, upon the plan, I should imagine, of last year—that is, open at twelve, sit on till six, break up for two hours, and resume at eight. This plan would increase the Government time. But though there is not much to be done—that is, not many bills to be got through—I cannot think that the business will get cleared off before the end of the first week in August. There is the Scotch bill, the Irish one, the Boundary Bill; and these must be passed. The Bribery and Corrupt Practices Bill, though Disraeli said it would give him a pang to part with it, must, I think, go. All other bills, except continuation bills and other formal measures, will drop. Then we have Supply, one third of which has not been obtained. The remainder, no doubt, will slip through rapidly. Supply always does at last; but it cannot be got through under ten nights or mornings. On the whole, then, my "t.p." is the first week in August.

I have said nothing about the bill for hastening the registration, revising, &c., of votes, to secure a dissolution in October and a meeting of Parliament in November, simply because I do not believe in it, nor shall I believe in it until I see it on the table. Disraeli says the Government is anxiously considering the subject—anxious incubation, as one might say; but my opinion is there are no eggs in the nest, and that the incubators know it. In fact, this bill, I believe, has no existence, and will have none; and I shall continue to believe this until I see it. Nor do I believe that the Liberals seriously want one. Indeed, I know that some of the foremost men of the party believe that the longer the dissolution shall be put off the better will it be for their interests. The people, they say, want time to comprehend the position of parties. The No-Popery cry might have some effect now; but give the people time, and it will have no effect.

Like Hubert, I am always glad to add my shout when I see a good shot—that is, to give my meed of praise to a gallant action; and I therefore beg you to publish the following incident, which has been related to me by a friend:—On Sunday morning last a little boy fell into the Thames above Hammersmith Bridge, when a young man named Smith—an engineer, I believe—boldly dashed into the stream, accosted as he was, and saved the little fellow's life. Of a truth, Mr. Smith, though you bear but a plebeian name, you have the soul of a hero, and "I do honour thee."

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

A gentleman whom I know only as an able publicist and as editor of the *Fortnightly Review* is, we are told, likely to be put up for Blackburn, at the coming election. Mr. Editor, I do not know how much your Journal may be read in that district; but you will, perhaps, permit me to throw what little weight I can, however little that may be, into the scale, in favour of Mr. Morley. Under Mr. Morley's editorship the *Fortnightly* has been a very political organ; and, having read his papers, I know that there are final, fundamental differences between him and me—such differences, as would be found between (for example) Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Mill; and yet, as Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Mill would almost always be found in the same lobby if both were in Parliament, so I should almost always vote with Mr. Morley if he and I were there. Mr. Morley belongs to the new school of philosophical Radicals, and is a most able man. It is so exceedingly desirable, in my opinion, to strengthen the hands of men like Mr. Mill, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Charles Buxton, and a few others, that I shall be bitterly vexed, merely as a man of letters, looking on, if we do not find in the new Parliament a large sprinkling of members of the type of Mr. Morley; men of the utmost liberality in politics, with a capacity for affairs, and yet with the peculiar culture of the student. Where, again, is Mr. Fitzjames Stephen? Everyone expected Mr. Vernon Harcourt would be returned for somewhere, and I am glad to see that he has been invited to succeed Mr. Neate for Oxford city; but Mr. Stephen is an incomparably abler man (excuse the bull), and just the lieutenant that Mr. Mill needs. Will no constituency do itself the honour and the nation the service of returning Mr. Stephen? There is Mr. Frederic Harrison again. Your readers know that I think Mr. Walter Bagehot's bill against the secular Comtists a true bill, and you will, I think, agree with him and me that "a despotism founded on the proletariat" would be a very bad despotism indeed; but, for all that, I could not read Mr. Harrison's fine paper in the last *Fortnightly* without wishing that he might find his way into the House of Commons. The mere presence of such men in that assembly is of incalculable value. There is no chance in this country of the speculative habits of men of the study getting the upper hand of the practical element; the danger is all the other way; and since a man like Mr. Lowe is capable of sneering at a man like Mr. Mill as "too clever for this House" (at the very moment, too, when he was, by a criticism on the votes, saving the country an enormous sum of money), it seems highly expedient that we should have a few more of the "too-clever" men in "this House," to keep each other in countenance and take each other's part.

It is not often one can speak with such pleasure of a new comer as I am able to do of the new series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The story "Not in Society" has rather a "fie-fie" title; but it is pleasant; and look at the variety of the articles—"My Last Session," "Court Costumes" (unintentional portrait of the Duke of Argyll on page 62), "Lord George Bentinck," and a good deal more. The Correspondence of Mr. Urban is capital. An ex-M.P. says "there is nothing finer than an evening promenade with a favourite member of the Commons on the river terrace of the Houses of Parliament." Rash man! I know the terrace well, and fearlessly assert that "an evening promenade" with a lovely creature in a mantilla is a great deal finer. Still, the ex-M.P.'s suggestion that the terrace should be set out with flowering plants is most admirable.

"Yare, yare! See thou do't! Marry, on the instant! i'fegs, quotha" (Shakespeare).

Not a bad idea is that which has prompted Mr. Heine to issue an annual for Whitsuntide. His notion is for four annuals—one at Easter, one at Whitsuntide, one at Michaelmas, and one at Christmas. I think I have already seen three; and, though the mark set up in the literature is not high, the contents, from the point of view chosen, are readable enough.

A morning contemporary gave on Wednesday last the following passage in a leading article:—

A childish playing at Government loses even comic force when it is kept up too long. Mr. Disraeli is just now like the serving-girl in "Pendennis," who puts on the wig and gown of the absent lawyer, and struts about the room before a looking-glass. The position is ridiculous; kept up a moment too long, it becomes stupid.

But it was not a "serving-girl;" it was Laura who put on the wig, and she did not "strut about the room." It was while Pen was ill of his love for Fanny of Farnival's Inn, though just getting better, was it not?

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Miss Kate Reynolds's performance of Violante, in "The Wonder," at the PRINCESS, did not strike me as being a very marked and decided success. I am glad to be able to express a much more favourable opinion of this lady in "Richelieu at Sixteen." She does not contrive to look a bit like a boy; but she is evidently possessed of a large stock of natural fun, which enables her to enter thoroughly into the rollicking humour of the part. In Violante she was perhaps trammelled by the stilted form of expression which is characteristic of the dramatic literature of the last century, or perhaps she is not so familiar with that part as with Richelieu. However this may be, the Miss Kate Reynolds of "Richelieu at Sixteen" is a very much more finished actress than the Miss Kate Reynolds of "The Wonder." Mr. M'Lean and Miss Goodall also deserve complimentary mention, but the rest of the company are woefully bad.

"Foul Play," at the HOLBORN, is a dramatised version of the novel of the same name which has, for some months past, been running through the columns of *Once a Week*. I have not the advantage (or disadvantage) of previous acquaintance with the story; and in this I think I am fortunate, as one's enjoyment of a dramatised novel, which one has read in its original form, is generally marred by finding the realisation of the various characters introduced into the play so utterly at variance with the previous conceptions one has formed of them. The story of "Foul Play," as it is told at the Holborn Theatre, is so singularly clear and straightforward (for a dramatised novel) that I have no doubt the authors constructed their plot with a view to its ultimately appearing in a dramatised form. There is very little attempt at careful delineation of character in the piece, and the personages are, for the most part, of a well-worn stage type. The interest of the play depends chiefly upon incident, and the incidents are undoubtedly of a very interesting and wholly exceptional description. In the course of the piece we have a scuttled ship, a party exposed in an open boat to the mercy of the Pacific, a commercial crisis, an escaped convict, half a million of gold concealed in a cellar, a forgery, a quasi-spiritual manifestation, a man left to starve in a cellar, a ubiquitous detective, a mad scene, and a death from remorse. These horrors have been piled up with a skilful hand, and the result is a story which is wholly impossible in itself, but which becomes interesting from the very nature of its impossibility. There is an amusing magnificence about the vastness of the sums of money alluded to in the piece. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds is the value of the supposed freight of the scuttled ship, cheques for £50,000 are cashed by office messengers, and the change brought home in a hansom; £20,000 is handed over by an underwriter on demand; £10,000 is offered to the scuttler of the ship if he will go to America and stop there; and when, on one occasion, Mr. Dion Boucicault stoops to an allusion to £2000—the fee for scuttling the ship—I cannot but feel that it must be an unwilling concession on his part to his collaborator's more moderate views on the subject of pecuniary remuneration. Two thousand pounds is about the sum that Mr. Boucicault would expect to receive for a short farce (supposing that he ever condescended to that trivial description of dramatic literature), and to place the scuttling of a ship on a pecuniary par with half a day's work in a comfortable study, is to place villany at a very heavy discount indeed. Virtue is its own reward, but vice is not; and, stimulated, no doubt, by this reflection, Mr. Boucicault appears to have induced Mr. Reade to allow him to add £10,000 to the original reward. The piece is fairly played; but in some cases it is over-acted. Mr. Irving has a capital notion of the villainous merchant-mate who scuttles the vessel; his make-up (save in the matter of the glazed hat) is admirable, and his whole bearing is worthy of the highest praise. He should, however, subdue a slight tendency to over-act his part. Miss Henrade is charming, as she always is; but the character is one that she has played a dozen times before. Miss Fanny Josephs has a very poor part as the wicked mate's sweetheart, but she makes the most of it. To my thinking, the very best played part in the piece is Mr. Moreland's Hawkins, a detective. I remember seeing this gentleman some two years since in a very small part indeed—that of a telegraph clerk in "The Long Strike;" and, although he had barely half a dozen words to say, and nothing whatever to do, except to receive and dispatch messages, the part whatever stands out in my recollection as an important feature of the piece. So it will be with this part of the detective. The detective is perhaps the very clumsiest of all the bungling stage detectives that I have ever seen—Hawkins himself was not a more abject nincompoop than Hawkins is made by Messrs. Boucicault and Reade. He confides his inmost plans to utter strangers whom he casually meets in the street; he connives at the escape of a prisoner whom he has been moving heaven and earth to catch; he gets himself locked up in an underground cellar, with every prospect of being starved to death; and, generally, he makes such a fool of himself as to justify the supposition that he is a careful study from life. Mr. Moreland acts the part without any exaggeration whatever, and he is the only gentleman in the "cast" of whom this can be unreservedly said. The scenery is pretty good: it is very elaborate; but the colours are very heavy. One scene, the exterior of Arthur Wardlaw's villa, is a thing to scream at. If Arthur Wardlaw ever had the bad taste to purchase such a building, the scenic artist might have mercifully spared us a reproduction of the dreadful bed of scarlet flowers on the right; if for no other reason than because the scene takes place in the month of October.

M. PHILARET CHARLES, the celebrated professor and lecturer on foreign literature, of the Collège de France, has been offered £30,000 if he chose to give a series of fifty lectures at New York. In Paris, whenever he lectures, he is attended not only by an immense audience, but by the most erudite amongst French litterateurs.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—The fine weather on Monday caused a great turn out of holiday-makers. Excursion trains ran on nearly all the railways, and conveyed many thousands either to the seaside or to favourite inland resorts of pleasure-seekers. The Crystal Palace was visited by upwards of 34,000 persons, and the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park by more than 28,000. About 5000 teetotallers assembled in the morning in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and they walked thence in procession, accompanied by bands of music, banners, flags, streamers, emblematical devices, &c., through Oxford-street, Regent-street, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Trafalgar-square, Westminster Bridge-road, and Newington-caneway, to the grounds of the 7th Surrey Rifles, near the Elephant and Castle, where extensive preparations had been made for holding a temperance demonstration on a gigantic scale, no less than one hundred speakers having been expressly engaged to address the vast assemblage from the different platforms which had been erected for that purpose. The great drill-shed, capable of holding 1500 persons, was utilised as a kind of music hall, where a continuous series of concerts, elocutionary entertainments, and musical performances were given throughout the day, while in the grounds "kiss in the ring" and athletic sports were kept up until dusk. On Whit Sunday the river between Putney and Kew was covered with small boats, loaded with holiday-makers, and several accidents took place, two of them terminating fatally. In one instance a party of ten were upset by the swell of a steam-boat passing near Chiswick Eyot, at low tide. Five of the party were saved by the steamer, but it is reported that three were drowned. The other accident occurred a little higher up the river, and it is said that two lives were lost, but the particulars are not reported.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

On Monday morning a bluebook was issued, for the information of Parliament, giving the report of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners, together with an appendix containing reports from foreign States, and other documents. The report is as follows:—

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed "to inquire into and consider the character, working, and effect of the laws of this realm available for the enforcement of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between other States with whom your Majesty is at peace, and to inquire and report whether any and what changes ought to be made in such laws for the purpose of giving to them increased efficiency and bringing them into full conformity with your Majesty's international obligations," have now to state to your Majesty that we have held twenty-four meetings, and, having inquired into and considered the subject so referred to us, have agreed to the following report.

The statute now available for the enforcement of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between States with whom your Majesty is at peace is the 59th of George III., cap. 69, commonly called the "Foreign Enlistment Act." The title of that Act is "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping in his Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes without his Majesty's license." And the preamble runs thus:—"Whereas the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in war in foreign service without his Majesty's license, and the fitting out and equipping of vessels by his Majesty's subjects without his Majesty's license for warlike operations in or against the dominions or territories of any foreign Prince, State, potentate, or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province, or against the ships, goods, or merchandise of any foreign Prince, State, potentate, or persons as aforesaid, or other subjects, may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of this kingdom; and whereas the laws in force are not sufficiently effectual for preventing the same."

This, then, being the statute directly available in this country for the enforcement of neutrality, our duty has been to inquire and report whether it is susceptible of any and what amendments; and we are of opinion that it might be made more efficient by the enactment of provisions founded upon the following resolutions:—

I. That it is expedient to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act by adding to its provisions a prohibition against the preparing or fitting out in any part of her Majesty's dominions of any naval or military expedition to proceed from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign State with whom her Majesty shall not then be at war.

II. That the first paragraph of section 7 of the Foreign Enlistment Act should be amended to the following effect:—"If any person shall, within the limits of her Majesty's dominions, (a) fit out, arm, dispatch, or cause to be dispatched any ship, with intent or knowledge that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign Power in any war then being waged by such Power against the subjects or property of any foreign belligerent Power with whom her Majesty shall not then be at war; (b) or shall, within her Majesty's dominions, build or equip any ship with the intent that the same shall, after being fitted out and armed either within or beyond her Majesty's dominions, be employed as aforesaid; (c) or shall commence or attempt to do, or shall aid in doing, any of the acts aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour."

III. That, in order to enable the Executive Government more effectually to restrain and prevent attempted offences against section 7 of the Foreign Enlistment Act, additional provisions to the following effect should be inserted in the statute:—(a) That if a Secretary of State shall be satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship which is within the limits of her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, equipped, fitted out, or armed, contrary to the enactment, and is about to be taken beyond the limits, or that the ship is about to be dispatched contrary to the enactment, such Secretary of State shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is such a reasonable and probable cause for believing as above aforesaid, and upon such warrant the Commissioners of Customs, or any other person or persons named in the warrant, shall have power to arrest and search such ship, and to detain the same until it shall be either condemned or released by process of law, or in manner hereafter mentioned. (b) That the power heretofore given to a Secretary of State may, in parts of her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, be exercised by the Governor or other person having chief authority. (c) That power be given to the owner of the ship or his agent to apply to the Court of Admiralty of the place where the ship is detained, or, if there be no such Court there, to the nearest Court of Admiralty, for its release. (d) That the Court shall put the matter of such detention in course of trial between the applicant and the Crown, with usual Admiralty appeal to the Privy Council. (e) That if the owner shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, equipped, fitted out, or armed, or intended to be dispatched, contrary to the enactment, the ship shall be released and restored. (f) That if the owner shall fail to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not, and is not being, built, equipped, fitted out, or armed, or intended to be dispatched, contrary to the enactment, then the ship shall be detained till released by order of the Secretary of State; nevertheless, the Court may, if it shall think fit, order its release, provided the owner shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to the enactment, and provided that no proceedings are pending for its condemnation. (g) That if the Court shall be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause shall appear in the course of the proceedings, the Court shall have power to declare that the owner ought to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages, which in that case shall be payable out of any moneys legally applicable by the Commissioners of the Treasury for that purpose. (h) That any warrant of the Secretary of State shall be laid before Parliament. (i) That the proceedings herein provided shall not affect the power of the Crown to proceed, if it thinks fit, to condemnation of the ship. (k) That the following exceptions be made from this resolution:—1. Any foreign commissioned ship. 2. Any foreign non-commissioned ship dispatched from this country after having come within it under stress of weather, or in the course of a peaceful voyage, and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character shall have taken place in this country.

IV. That it is expedient to make the act of hiring, engaging, or procuring any person within her Majesty's dominions to go on board any ship, or to embark from any part of her Majesty's dominions by means of false representations as to the service in which such persons are intended to be employed, with intent, on the part of the person so hiring, engaging, or procuring as aforesaid, that the person so hired, engaged, or procured as aforesaid shall be employed in any land or sea service prohibited by section 7 of the Foreign Enlistment Act, a misdemeanour punishable like other misdemeanours under the same section.

V. That the forms of pleading in informations and indictments under the Foreign Enlistment Act should be simplified.

VI. That if, during the continuance of any war in which her Majesty shall be neutral, any prize not being entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of war shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Crown by any person acting on behalf of or under the authority of any belligerent Government, which prize shall have been captured by any vessel fitted out, during the same war, for the service of such Government, whether as a public or a private vessel of war, in violation of the laws for the protection of the neutrality of this realm, or if any such prize shall be brought within the jurisdiction as aforesaid by any subject of the Crown or of such belligerent Government having come into possession of such prize with notice of the unlawful fitting out of the capturing vessel, such prize should, upon due proof in the Admiralty Courts, at the suit of the original owner of such prize or his agent, or of any person authorised in that behalf by the Government of the State to which such owner belongs, be restored.

VII. That, in time of war, no vessel employed in the military or naval service of any belligerent which shall have been built, equipped, fitted out, armed, or dispatched contrary to the enactment, should be admitted into any port of her Majesty's dominions.

In making the foregoing recommendations, we have not felt ourselves bound to consider whether we were exceeding what could actually be required by international law; but we are of opinion that, if those recommendations should be adopted, the municipal law of this realm available for the enforcement of neutrality will derive increased efficiency, and will, so far as we can see, have been brought into full conformity with your Majesty's international obligations. We have thought it better to present our recommendations in the form of general resolutions laying down the principles on which legislation should be framed rather than to attempt to draw up in detail the precise form of the statute. We have subjoined, in an appendix to this report, certain papers relating to the laws of foreign countries on this subject, which have been communicated to us by your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, together with a short historical memorandum prepared by Mr. Abbott for our information, and some other documents illustrative of the subject. All which we submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration.

CHAMWORTH. Houghton. CAIRNS. W. B. B. BRANWELL. R. J. PHILLIMORE. ROUNDELL PALMER. T. TWISS. W. VERNON HARCOURT. T. BARRING. W. H. GREGORY. W. E. FORSTER.

Dr. Lushington did not sign the report, having, from indisposition, been unable to attend the meetings after June, 1867. Mr. Vernon Harcourt signed the document, but gives reasons for dissenting from certain portions of it. In the main part of the recommendations of the report he entirely concurs, especially that which proposes to increase the efficiency of the power exercised by the Executive Government in restraining attempted violations of neutrality. Those

portions of the report with respect to the policy of which he entertains considerable doubt are contained in resolutions II. and III., which extend the punitive power of the law and the preventive authority of the Executive to the building of ships, apart from the question of their arming or despatch from the realm. His apprehension is lest such an extension of the law should unnecessarily, and therefore unwisely, interfere with the shipbuilding trade of the country, and injuriously affect a great question of national resource and public economy. If all building with a certain intent is to be constituted a crime which it is part of the duty of the Government to repress, then there is not a keel laid, a bolt driven, or a plank sawn in any yard in the country which may not at every instant be exposing the nation to a responsibility hitherto unknown.

Literature.

Vittoria Colonna: Her Life and Poems. By Mrs. HENRY ROSCOE. London: Macmillan and Co.

This book is scarcely properly described by its title. It should have been "Life and Times." Here is the Life, indeed; but the Poems are simply a collection of specimens in prose. Prose, but not literal, translation like Dr. J. A. Carlyle's "Dante," and yet very delightful reading. It is hard to disagree from a lady when she gives us a volume of graceful and painstaking literature, of a very different quality to that which most literary ladies give. But it is hard to agree that "The Life of Vittoria Colonna, the celebrated Marchesa di Pescara, has received but cursory notice from any English writer;" or, if we agree, at least we may make a defence. It is this: that Vittoria Colonna has always been well known and admired, if not through the English language, through some other. In very late days, Mr. Anthony Trollope has celebrated her in his "Decade of Italian Women;" and, although much space is not occupied, it is a fairly full account of the life. Strangely enough, even of that life, one of the most distinguished in Italy during the sixteenth century, but very little can be said. It is what surrounds it that makes it important. When we get a book like Boswell's "Johnson," we see Johnson himself in every page, and, although it has been said that there is too much of Boswell, surely Thomas Carlyle has shown that there is no more than is absolutely necessary. To allude to Carlyle again, there is but very little *solid* in lives, but they are broad enough when "beaten out into the ordinary filigree." There is no wish to impute any such book-making to Mrs. Roscoe, who has done the work with a will, and whose best reward will be in sending new students of Italian—it is much studied now—to the poems of Vittoria Colonna. When we know the proud, the prominent, position which Vittoria held in the esteem and admiration of Michael Angelo, we are bound to admit her to have been the most astonishing woman of her time. Perhaps most readers know, in school-book fashion, that she was born in 1490, at the Castle of Marino, about twelve miles from Rome, of a splendid family, which, it is hinted, had more than one little dispute with the Popes and the Orsini. She married, when nineteen, the brilliant Marchese di Pescara, who died of wounds received at Pavia, leaving her childless. But a son had been adopted, who proved an adornment and a treasure to the house. Everybody of eminence knew her and respected her, and she died deeply regretted, &c. Mrs. Roscoe has, of course, been as minute as was possible. There are accounts of travelling—the ladies going in carts—which are curious; but the conversation with distinguished people could scarcely have been preserved. A good part of the book is taken up with the Papacy, and the disaffections of the period. Henry, Francis, and Charles were always "at it;" and Vittoria's husband, being of Spanish blood, was in an awkward predicament, because Naples was at that time under Spanish rule. Such a subject might lead our columns the length of the book itself. The biography belongs to the interested student. Highly beautiful and accomplished, and highly unfortunate, Vittoria would always command such sympathy as Mary of Scotland awakes—and what different women! It has been said that she was no less remarkable for her feminine virtues and her conjugal affection than for her celebrity. It was her advice and exhortation that prevailed on her husband not to join the machinations of opposite parties. Distinguished alike for her poetry, her elegant acquirements, and her erudition, Vittoria has equal claim to our admiration for her piety, her industry, and all the softer graces which adorn the female character. Such a summing up would, in present times, involve Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Barrett-Browning, and Miss Landon all put together.

There are other Italian ladies who deserve such honour as Mrs. Roscoe so gracefully confers. "Doctor" Helen Cornaro-Piscopia, for instance, who might have chattered with Mezzofanti in a dozen languages and on all subjects. The female doctors of Bologna are more than need be discussed at present.

The volume before us is a handsome specimen of the publisher's art—printing and paper—and has some excellent photographs of the subject of the memoir.

The Law: What I have Seen, What I have Heard, and What I have Known. By CYRUS JAY, Author of "William Jay of Bath and His Contemporaries." London: Tinsley Brothers.

Mr. Jay chatters marvellously. He is brim-full of legal anecdote. But we will venture to tell him one story which does not occur in his book. A culprit was arraigned before an English Judge for a larceny which proved that he had a discriminating taste for certain savoury food which in pleasant contiguity to green peas will sometimes excite as well as tranquillise the palate of an epicure. A hard-hearted jury of his fellow-countrymen found him guilty, whereupon his Lordship, famous for his syntax, observed, with a felicitous ellipsis, "Prisoner at the bar, Providence has endowed you with health and strength, instead of which you go about the country stealing ducks." Now, Providence has endowed the author of this eccentric volume with a memory, and he has enjoyed ample opportunities for observation, instead of which he gives to the world a most extraordinary hodge-podge of things, a few of which are new, more of which have been better told before, and a still larger portion of which should never have been told at all. Age is prone to be very garrulous. An elderly gentleman is often aggressively anecdotal; he is sometimes highly entertaining; he is not unfrequently an insufferable bore. We do not for one moment accuse Mr. Cyrus Jay of being tedious. His book is throughout readable and amusing; but it by no means follows that it should on that ground only have been given to the world. Fifty years' experience of law and lawyers may qualify a conversationalist to be the oracle of a social coterie; but stories in their proper place seem different when deliberately exhibited in type.

One amusing feature of this singular work is the patronising familiarity with which its author handles great names. He talks of "Brougham" and "Scarlett," and decides on the merits of Judges the most distinguished and counsel of the highest reputation in an *ex cathedra* tone that is very diverting. Some of them would scarcely thank him for the dicta put into their mouths. For example, Mr. Scarlett observed to his junior, after a consultation was over in a case where he appeared, with a large fee, for a tradesman, "All tradesmen are rogues." His junior objected, "Not all, Mr. Scarlett." His response was, "All. I have had more to do with them than any class of men that ever lived, and I know them well." It would be lamentable if the famous advocate's reputation for sagacity should rest upon so reckless a generalisation as this. The late Mr. Serjeant Wilkins is kindly mentioned as an "extremely witty, facetious, and social companion;" and there are three or four stories about him which will be new even to those who are versed in the professional anecdotes which form so large a part of the table-talk at circuit messes and at the hall dinners in the inns of court. Mr. Jay alludes to the well-remembered arrogance of the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell, both at the Bar and after he became a Judge. Mr. Jay has not told a single anecdote in proof of this accurately, and we will therefore give our own version of one. Sir Cresswell had a trick

of hurrying counsel in examining witnesses, and would say, "Go on, go on!" in an impatient and ill-tempered way which was very irritating. Upon one occasion he was urging on, after this rude fashion, a Queen's Counsel, who affected not to hear his Lordship. Upon the Judge again appealing to him, he looked up, and, with an air of surprise, said, "My Lord, I did not know that you were addressing me. I thought, from your tone and manner, that you were probably speaking to the Usher of the Court." There was a general titter among the members of the Bar, and his Lordship seemed to feel the rebuke.

Our author makes some naive confessions about himself. "I was attorney," he tells us, "for the *Age* newspaper, which had a great sale, for it was one of the most scandalous and libellous papers that was ever circulated." He then narrates some of his experiences in defending actions against the proprietor for libel. This journal afterwards developed into the *Satirist*, still more virulent in its attacks on private character. The editor used to send the libels in manuscript to the persons assailed and demand money, frequently with success. One of the most audacious things he ever did was to accept an invitation from a wealthy young Lieutenant in the Horse Guards to dine at Kensington barracks with the mess. He had a good memory, he reported the conversation that had taken place, printed the worst part of it—which in those days was doubtless bad enough—and sent it the day after to the barracks with a note intimating that, unless he received a certain sum, it should appear in the next paper. The required amount, Mr. Jay thinks, was subscribed by the members of the mess.

It need scarcely be said that Mr. Jay is a vehement *laudator temporis acti*, and laments loudly the degeneracy of the present age. Barristers won't get up early, won't read their briefs, think of nothing but their fees. These and other querulous remarks are scattered about his pages. On one point he is certainly right, when he says that even a small legal joke goes a long way. The proceedings in a court of law are occasionally so dull that the tiniest and mildest jocosity enlivens them.

There will be no ennui felt by the reader over these pages. They are full of such stories and gossip as we have described. And, considering the claims to popularity which Mr. Jay makes out for the *Age* newspaper, there is no doubt that all lawyers, and all who have suffered from them—society itself, in fact—will soon become possessed of sufficient table-talk for more than an average season.

Ethel's Romance. A Novel. By MATILDA HOMERSHAM. In 3 vols. London: Charles W. Wood.

This is an addition to the numerous Ethels of fiction which will certainly be acceptable to a great number of readers. It has a good amount of story, which, half way through, or beyond that, is so skilfully told as to be somewhat misleading, and it is carried out to an end which is artistic, and far less painful than might have been anticipated. Some people may scarcely think this desirable; but then they have had their excitement beforehand, and that is generally admitted to be the best part of an entertainment. When we add that all the principal characters have at least something in them to create interest, if not to admire profoundly, it will be seen that the work has merits not common to all novels. On the other hand, much of the scenery and material is old indeed, the "original" observations of the simplest and silliest kind, and the quantity and quality of the conversation and sermonising pages intolerably annoying. It is possible enough to enjoy the innocence and ignorance of Parson Adams's wife thinking religion sinful out of church; but sensible readers, clerical as well as lay, do not like to see the pages of a love fiction spattered all over with "Him," "He," "my cross," "my Master placed it there," and so forth.

The scene is on the outskirts of a village; but, happily, all that eternal gossip of the country is left out. Londoners may get tired of reading about London, but the novelists have long since tired of the clock of petty villages—supposed to be comic. The principal people connected with the village of Maxwell are some regular conventional old friends. There is a half-ruined nobleman, Earl Talbot, with his friend, Ernest St. Clare, whose manners are fascinating, wealth prodigious, and mystery unfathomable. At first it is difficult to suppose that these gentlemen have not only had something to do with crime, but that they contemplate a little more; however, it seems that they have only been more sinned against than sinning, and—; but we will tell no more of them. Then there is the doctor, with his daughter Ethel; the parson, with his sister Harriett; and Father Savilli, a designing Romish priest of the good old type, who sticks at nothing. To be critical, rather than destroy the interest in a well-built book, we will say that the two young ladies lay themselves out for the two gentlemen in a fashion which is at best indecorous—and that the gentlemen are just as bad; but the ladies, upon the whole, come off rather better than they deserve. These are not the only characters, but they are sufficient to indicate the people who go to make up a love story, which has much romance connected with it, rather than in it. First-bookish as is "Ethel's Romance," we recommend it, and recommend such advice as we have given to Miss Matilda Homersham. Omitting all the pages of serious small reflection, the sermonising, the boring chapter about Bunyan, and the weak stuff about Shelley, which is in bad taste for young ladies, and a great deal about cottage-visiting, which is worn out, the book would have made one volume of far more than ordinary merit. And it is unadvisable to assimilate the names of living noblemen; but perhaps Earl Talbot will forgive and forget, and the "Marquis of Tweedle" may be simply indifferent.

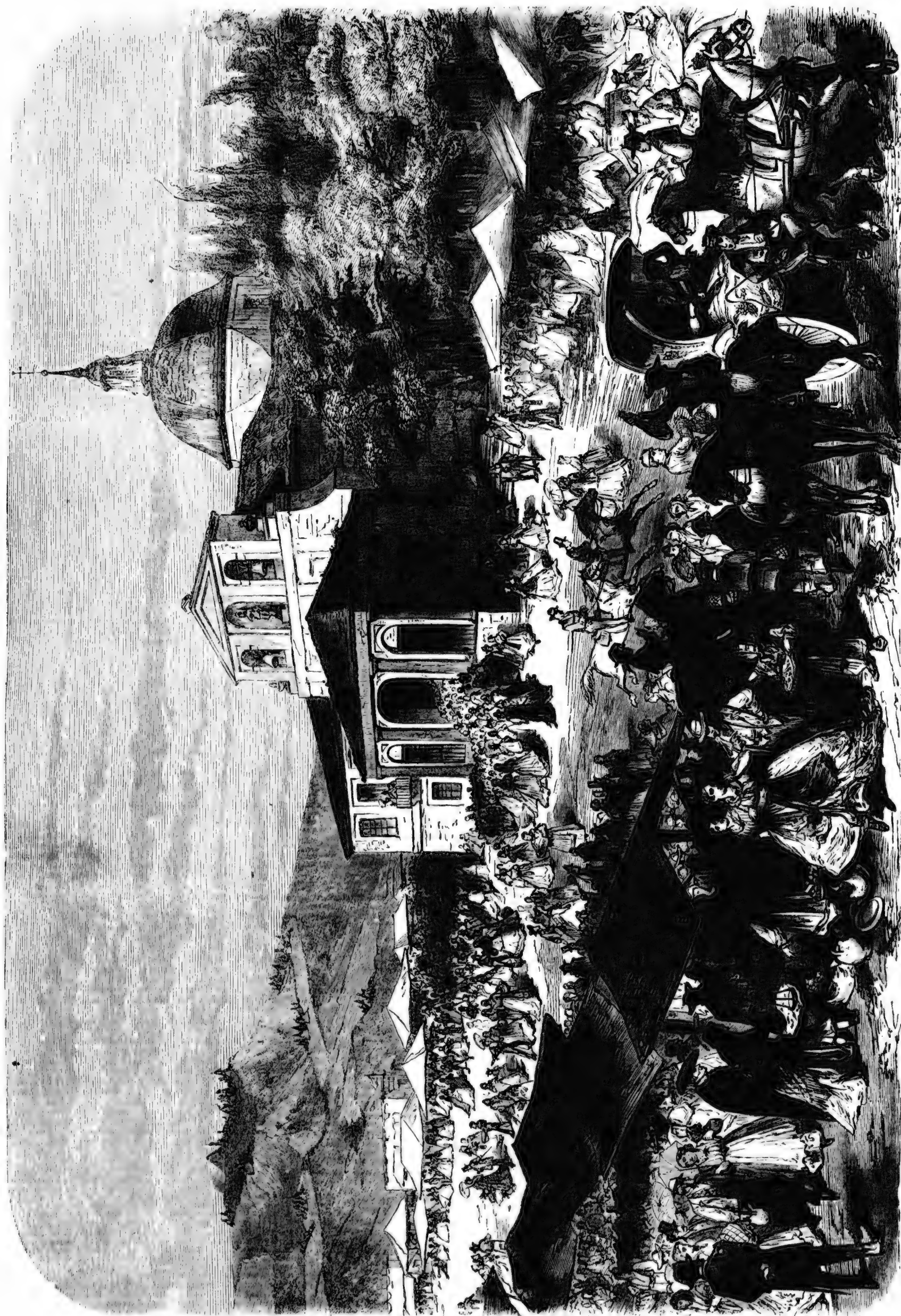
The Corset and the Crinoline. A Book of Modes and Costumes from remote periods to the present time. By W. B. L. With fifty-four full-page and other Engravings. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

This is a book which will be looked through with curiosity and interest. It is a sketchy account of dress generally from a very early period, and now and then of savage as well as civilised countries. The illustrations—full quarto—are, generally speaking, grotesque; and it is only those of the ladies of ancient Greece and Rome which excite admiration rather than laughter. England may pride herself on having, according to this volume, been far more ridiculous than any other country; always in extreme, except little intervening times of modesty, beauty, and sense. Perhaps the reign of Elizabeth, all the eighteenth century, and a good part of the nineteenth, are the very worst times that ladies have gone through as regards costume. Despite the title of the book, we must decline to touch the real question of the corset and the crinoline. There is no doubt that the former is in almost all cases indispensable, whilst fifty formidable reasons press for the suppression of the latter. We are not in the least astonished at the statistics of crinoline, supplied by Messrs. Thomson and Co., as many journals and newspapers have often given such information. The book will be eagerly devoured by ladies; may it improve their minds—and bodies!

M. JULES SIMON, one of the deputies for the department of the Seine, has just printed, in a volume of near 400 pages, five elaborate discourses delivered during the present Session of the Chamber, on the following subjects:—Separation of Church and State, liberty of the press, abolition of standing armies, schools, and right of meeting and association. To these he has added a preface of thirty-eight pages, besides preliminary notes.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH was occupied the greater part of Tuesday by the case of Mr. Byre. The grand jury of the Court in the county of Middlesex having been sworn in especially to try the allegations of misdemeanour on which the accused was lately committed by Mr. Vaughan, Justice Blackburn delivered an elaborate and masterly charge on the whole case. The grand jury then retired, and after a lengthened deliberation threw out the bill.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S great fête of the season opened on Tuesday morning at the grounds, South Kensington. The show of flowers was extremely magnificent, and great taste was exercised in their arrangement. Masses of azaleas and rhododendrons, and pelargoniums of the choicest variety of hue were grouped together in dazzling array. The ferns, with their delicately-cut foliage, and the orchids, with their grotesque and fanciful flowers, and brilliant hedges, were exhibited in the utmost perfection of development. The grounds were thronged. Two military bands were in attendance.



FETE OF ST. ISIDORE AT MADRID.



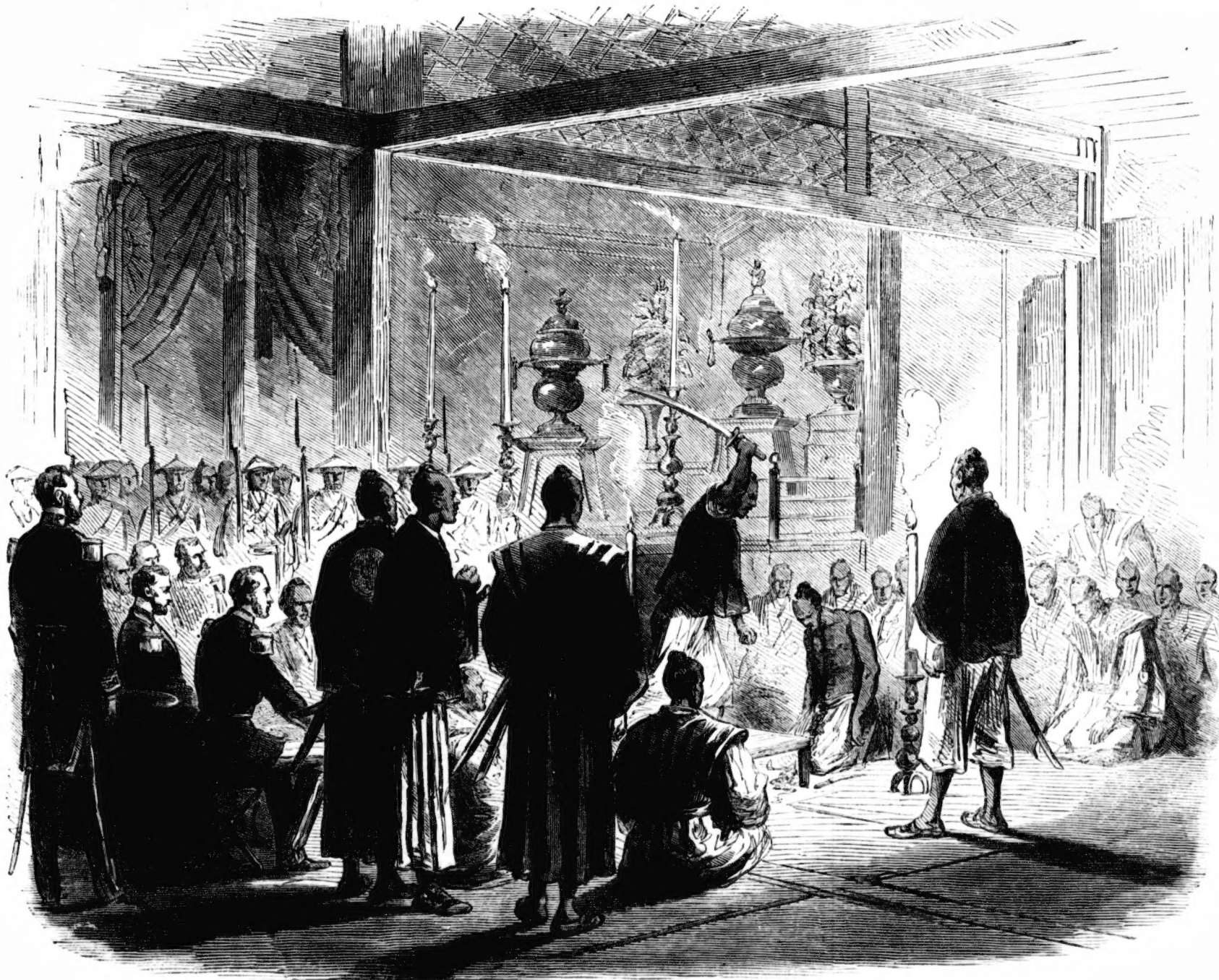
"SEAWeed BURNERS."—FROM A PICTURE BY M. CLAIRIN, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

THE FETE OF SAN ISIDORO, AT MADRID.

OUR Engraving represents a recent event in the ancient city of Madrid—an event which, though it is of annual occurrence, is eagerly looked forward to by the lower class of that famous capital. We are unable, in the absence of a compendious calendar, to inform our readers of the precise date of the birth and death of Saint Isidore, the patron saint of the city on the banks of the Manzanares, and sheltered by the heights of the Guadaramma range; but this saint flourished at the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and if the simple account of the holy man's life be true, he as well deserved canonisation as any to whom that honour has been accorded. For Isidoro of Madrid was a labourer, and the son of labouring parents; was married to a good, steady-minded woman, formerly in the service of a wealthy nobleman,

Ivan de Vergas by name; and, notwithstanding his humble circumstances, devoted himself to the relief of the poor and the consolation of the afflicted. To this day his fête is kept with a grand Church ceremonial, followed by "all the fun of the fair," which is prepared for the occasion in one of the open spaces in the outskirts of the town. The statue of the saint in the church named after him—not a very imposing structure, by-the-way—is surrounded by relics; and, after having paid him the compliment of a visit, the Madrilenos and Madrilenas give their minds to fun, to games, to fairings, to illuminations, and to much sipping of cool drinks and puffing of paper cigaritos. In the days of Isidore, Madrid was little more than an outpost of Toledo: in fact, it was not till Charles V. found the rarefied air of what was then known as Majerit, an old Moorish palace 2400 ft. above the sea, beneficial to his health that it

began to grow in importance and to eclipse Toledo itself. Philip II. made it the residence of the Court, and now it is a city of palaces, although many of the Spaniards complain bitterly of its extremes of heat and cold, and especially of the keen, subtle air which, even in summer, sweeps down from the snow-clad Guadaramma. "Tres meses de invierno y nueve del infierno," says the proverb, and the inhabitants admit all the objections against their native air. But we have in former articles said something about Madrid—have published illustrations of life at the Puerta del Sol, the Calle de Alcalá, the finest street of Madrid and the fashionable promenade of the Crado. Starting from the Townhall, the ugliest building in Spain, and wending one's way to the Plaza de Cebada, one may see every variety of Spanish life, from the noble to the maragato, or the Madrileño beggar, a picturesque vagabond in a big cloak; but it is



AN EXECUTION IN JAPAN.

at the fête of San Isidoro that all these living illustrations of Spanish life congregate. We have said that the church is the first scene of their assembling—a large building, with a moderately handsome facade, but nothing very attractive in the interior except the statue of the saint over the grand altar, the work of Pareyra, a Portuguese, who died at Madrid in 1667. The next scene in the day's festivities is the journey to the Romeria, the hermitage of the saint, and here our Engraving will give the reader some idea of the proceedings. It is a little awkward if the saint's day happens to be wet, for when it rains in Madrid it really does rain. There is nothing like it out of Ireland, except at Penzance; and on one occasion the inclemency of the weather was so disagreeable to the peasantry about the district that, not satisfied with complaining, they actually broke into the hermitage, attacked the image of the saint, broke its arm, and would have destroyed it if they had not been persuaded to retire by the Town Council, who deferred the festival to a fine day. Every public conveyance in Madrid is engaged on this occasion, and the Puerta del Sol is filled with carriages, the drivers of which never cease screaming, shouting, and roaring.

A very long hill leads up to the hermitage, and it is lined on both sides with booths filled with eatables and toys, the latter chiefly little figures painted in imitation of the various costumes of Spain, many of which are really worth buying for their correct and picturesque rendering of the national dresses. The crowd consists of an immense concourse of the middle and lower classes, who are mostly attracted to a great green meadow between the hill and the river, where they seat themselves on the ground in groups, which are remarkably picturesque and semi-Oriental in character, some eating from bowls, others playing the guitar, to lively couples who indulge in a dance, others going in for unmistakable games of romps. These amusements, and the swings, roundabouts, and half-penny shows form the attractions of the fair by the Manzanares on the fête day of San Isidoro.

"SEAWEEED-BURNERS."

THE first illustration which we are able to publish from the Fine Art Gallery in Paris this season is a striking example of what may be called the French sensational school. The scene depicted is in itself common enough; not without some darkly picturesque elements of sea and drifting cloud and lurid smoke and flame fitfully lighting that rugged beach, and the forms of the serge-clad Breton women engaged in burning the weeds. Perhaps the painter means more by his "Bruleuses de varech" than the mere words imply; and the "toilers of the sea," the wreckers of the Breton ironbound rocks, are hinted at. Anyway, the picture, striking as it is, full of power, but faulty in colour and execution, is too expressive for a mere group of brown, rugged fishermen at work upon the shore and not exercising any weird or mystic rites.

AN EXECUTION IN JAPAN.

RECENT intelligence from Japan has principally consisted of details of the determined fanatical outrages perpetrated by some of the followers of the priests upon foreigners. The latest account is of a determined onslaught by only two desperate men upon the escort of the representatives of France, England, and Holland, as they were on their way to visit the Mikado, who had invited them to Kyoto. The temple of Chionin, a residence of the Princess of the blood, had been set apart for the English Legation, was magnificently furnished for the occasion, and everything went well until the morning when the deputation went up to the palace of the Mikado. The party setting out from the temple consisted of the inspector of the Legation escort, who rode beside a Japanese officer of rank, named Nakai; then followed the mounted escort, followed by Sir Harry Parkes, with Mr. Satow and Goto Shojiro, a high officer of the foreign department; then a guard of infantry of the 9th Regiment, now stationed at Yokohama; lastly, some naval officers, and, fortunately, Dr. Willis, of the Legation, and two medical officers who followed on foot. Down a straight street nearly facing the temple the front men of the procession passed, but, as they turned the corner of the street, two or more Japanese sprang out upon them with naked swords. The Japanese officer Nakai leaped from his horse, but caught his foot or his trousers, and stumbled before he could get at the assailants, one of whom gave him a severe cut on the head; but Goto Shojiro and the Minister came to the rescue, and not only killed but decapitated the assassin. The other scoundrel, crouching like a tiger, ran swiftly down the line of the escort, brandishing his sword like lightning and slashing right and left in his blind fury. The excitement became general at this unexpected onslaught, and it was some time before those in the rear could understand what was amiss. The inspector galloped forward, however, and fired at the scoundrel, who had already wounded twelve men besides Sir Harry Parkes's groom. Finding himself pursued and wounded he dashed into a house, whither he was followed by the inspector and the two officers commanding the infantry guard. He was very severely wounded in several places by sword, bayonet, and lance; and he had done such execution that the escort at once returned to the temple, where the doctor had enough to do to attend to the sufferers. The Mikado sent at once by his Ministers to offer his regrets, and the fullest reparation to the wounded men, and to entreat that the acts of a few ruffians, on whom the law should take its course, might not be allowed to thwart the friendly relations he was so anxious to establish. The prisoner, who was a wild and ferocious-looking being, was twenty-nine years of age. In examination he said:—"My name is Ichikawa Samuro; I am a priest from the temple of Jorenji, at Zamato Hegurigori, near Osaka. I left the castle this morning, determined to kill all the foreigners I met. I came to Kyoto to form one of the Mikado's body-guard, and put up at the Temple Hommanji. I left it and went to the castle. I was in the first regiment at the castle, but could not agree with my companions; so set out to kill foreigners. I had no accomplices. I pray, if found guilty, to be executed, and my crime made known throughout the empire." Afterwards he said, "I had an accomplice, Hayashida, a Konin, the son of a village doctor. Since he is dead, I wish to live no more. Please cut off my head as soon as possible; we had been drinking together at a wineshop."

The reason of the attack was quite unintelligible, except, as a French officer explained, that there is a party in Japan with a determined hatred to foreigners; they believe in the assertion of a Prince named Tse, who lived about a hundred years ago, and declared that the children of Japan are gods, and would be defiled by contact with foreigners. However, the Mikado's Government have struck at the root of this fanaticism by declaring the murder or insult of foreigners to be infamous, and that those guilty of such offences shall be deprived of their swords; that their names shall be struck off the rolls of the Samurai, and that they shall be executed as common felons, without the right of harakari. This right of harakari, or self-immolation, was granted to the avowed instigator of the attack on the French Mission, at Hiogo-Kobe, in February last; and, as that attack was at the time supposed to have occurred in error, it was thought in Europe that too much was exacted in demanding this punishment. The law was carried out, however, and, as it would now seem, justly enough; and Taki-Zensaburo, the ringleader, was condemned to die, but granted the "happy dispatch." Our Engraving represents the scene of the execution, which took place, in the temple, in the presence of the Governor of Hiogo, a number of native dignitaries, and several of the French officers. The condemned man arrived at the place of execution richly dressed, as became a Japanese gentleman; two executioners, with bare arms and carrying long, sharp swords, followed him. After the usual polite prostration, they took their places near the victim, who acknowledged that it was he alone who instigated the attack; and then, having stripped off the upper part of his robe to his loins, received a knife, the blade of which he drew from its paper covering, and made a large incision in his stomach, while one of the executioners, almost at the same moment, severed his head from his body.

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS, where the ship General Grant was lost, have been discovered to be twenty-five miles from their position on the chart.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE opera-houses are now overflowing, and the opera-singers, not content with giving dramatic representations five and even six times a week, are actually invading the concert-rooms. Thanks to the operatic element and to the presence of such operatic stars as Mdle. Patti and Mdle. Nilsson, the concerts of Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby were found unusually attractive, though the admirable pianoforte-playing of Mr. Sloper and the expressive singing of Mdme. Sainton would alone, no doubt, have sufficed to draw very large audiences. Concerts of the same kind—at which much of the best opera talent will be found united—are announced for next week by Mr. Benedict and Herr Kuhe.

Mr. Henry Leslie's concert and the series of oratorio performances given by the National Choral Society are now both at an end. The last of Mr. Leslie's orchestral concerts (for the director's benefit) presented several features of interest, though nothing that was absolutely new. Mr. Leslie's clever overture to the "Templar," Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" which grows upon the public taste and is more liked the more it is heard; Herold's brilliant overture to "Zampa," and Auber's equally brilliant and more powerful overture to "Masaniello," were the purely instrumental works performed. A selection from Handel's "Acis and Galatea" gave the solo-singers and the excellent chorus fair opportunities of distinguishing themselves. This Mdle. Titiens did not fail to do in Galatea's song, "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir," nor Mr. Santley in the magnificent air for Polyphemus, "Oh, ruddier than the cherry." The choruses, "Oh, the Pleasures of the Plains" and "Wretched Lovers," were in effective contrast, and both were sung to perfection. In the miscellaneous portion of the concert the beautiful voices and grand style of Mdle. Titiens told well in the great dramatic scene from "Oberon"; and Mr. Santley was heard to advantage in Figaro's air—we mean of course the air in "Le Nozze," "Non più andrai," though we do not despair of hearing this thoroughly accomplished artist some day in the air belonging to the Figaro of "Il Barbiere." "Largo al factotum." We must not forget the instrumental solos, of which there were two—one for the piano, the other for the violin. In the former, the executant was Miss Madeline Schiller, who played with much spirit Weber's well-known "Concertstück"; in the latter, Mr. H. Blagrove, who gave a graceful rendering of Beethoven's lovely "Romance." Both performances, especially that of the young lady, were loudly applauded. A concert directed by Mr. Henry Leslie would not be thought complete unless it included one or more part-songs; and two madrigals (Mr. Leslie's "My love is fair" and Wilbye's "Flora gave me") were sung with all the precision and all the attention to light and shade for which "Leslie's Choir" is famed.

At the third concert of the New Philharmonic Society the symphonies were Haydn's Letter V and Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, the most popular, and in many respects the most beautiful, of all that master's works in the symphonic form. Weber's "Freischütz" and Cherubini's "Abencerrages" were the overtures. The chief pianoforte piece was Beethoven's concerto in G, which was executed by the Russian virtuoso with all that energy, impetuosity, and fire for which his playing is so remarkable. In the andante, however, in which these, his most characteristic qualities, could not well be exhibited, he proved that he was capable of genuine expression. Rubinstein is a pianist who has made his mark wherever he has appeared. He is rather too demonstrative, and, in fact, too violent, for those who have a high appreciation of quiet, sustained power, and who consider the ability to sing a melody on the keys one of the first merits that a pianist can possess. His talent as a performer bears—must necessarily bear—much resemblance to his talent as a composer, and those who have heard no other music of Rubinstein's invention may form some opinion of it from the cadenzas, very elaborate and undoubtedly very awkward in an executional point of view, with which it pleases him to decorate, or, as some think, disfigure, the grand music of Beethoven. Nevertheless, all who care for wonderful pianoforte-playing should go and hear Rubinstein; and it will not be surprising if they like him better in such pieces of display as Liszt's transcription of the "Erl King" (received the other night with immense applause) than in classical music properly so called.

Taking advantage of the excitement caused by the late attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, Messrs. Cocks and Co., of New Burlington-street, have just published a new "national song," "God Save our Sailor Prince," composed by Mr. Stephen Glover to words written by Mr. J. E. Carpenter.

THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM AND DINING-HALL and the first stones of two "testimonial houses" in connection with Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage at Stockwell, were laid, on Monday, in the presence of between 3000 and 4000 spectators, of whom a large proportion were ladies. The grounds of the orphanage were gaily decked out with flags for the occasion, and the weather was delightfully fine. On the ground were the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, the Rev. T. Binney, the Rev. W. Landels, &c.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The overseers of Salford have arrived at the conclusion that "they have no alternative but to place all duly qualified females on the next Parliamentary register for the borough." The new Reform Act distinctly limits the franchise to "every man" who satisfies the conditions laid down; but the overseers are of opinion that this does not necessarily exclude women, as an Act passed in the thirteenth year of her Majesty provides "that all words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided."

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND THREATENED SUICIDE.—Last Saturday forenoon great excitement was caused in Scarborough, in consequence of a rumour that an attempt had been made on the life of Mr. W. S. Constantine, a tradesman residing in St. Thomas's-street. Mr. Constantine's premises adjoin those of his landlord, Mr. T. Lee. For some time past Lee has been greatly troubled in consequence of Constantine's failing to pay the rent, and sharp words have at times passed between the two men on this subject. A short time ago, during one of these altercations, Lee threatened to stab Constantine with a knife; and he was afterwards heard to say, "I'll be the death of him." Last Saturday morning Lee went out of his own shop into Constantine's, and again demanded his rent. Constantine said he really could not pay it just then, but that he would as soon as he could. Observing Lee to be fumbling about his breast-pocket, Constantine feared some foul play, and at once passed out of his shop into a side room. Just as he shut the door, the upper half of which is glass, Lee raised a pistol and fired through one of the squares. Constantine was hit in the right side, the ball glancing along one of the ribs and lodging under the arm. An inch or so more towards the left, and instant death would in all probability have taken place. Lee at once went into his own house, and presented the pistol at his own head, intending "to do for himself as he had done for Constantine." The servant girl in the house knocked the pistol away, and it was found by the police to be a double-barrelled pistol—one barrel empty and the other loaded. On being apprehended Lee said he was sorry to hear that Constantine was not dead, as he meant killing him. Constantine is in a precarious condition, and the examination of the prisoner is deferred for some days to await the result.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—On Monday the annual movable committee, the supreme governing body of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, commenced its deliberations at Cheltenham. The grand master of the order, Mr. George Walker, of Durham, presided; and upwards of 200 delegates have been returned to the A.M.C. as the representatives of the various districts. The grand master opened the proceedings with an inaugural address. In the course of his remarks he said there had been an increase of 12,290 members during the year; £200,000 had been distributed in sick pay, and £68,000 in funeral benefits; the revenue of the society had exceeded half a million sterling; and £200,000 had been added to the accumulated capital, which now amounted to £2,400,000. He strongly urged adherence to the present increased scale of contributions, which were essential for the stability and future prosperity of the unity; and, alluding to the bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Earl of Lichfield, he said the directors had an interview with his Lordship, and regretted they could not support the measure, as they were not prepared to sacrifice the present position of the Manchester Unity, with its manifold advantages, in order to assist his Lordship in effecting some amount of good for other societies. Now the bill was withdrawn, a Royal Commission would probably be appointed. The expenses of the unity for the year had been £1181 17s. 8d.; and, as there was a loss of £316 17s. 8d. on the business in the goods department, they were reluctantly compelled to recommend that a levy of a halfpenny per member should be made through the unity to defray these management expenses. The board of directors for the past year also submitted a report. They stated that the number of members on Jan. 1, 1868, was 417,421, being an increase of 12,290 during the year, and 35 per cent. of the number were young men under twenty-one years of age. Some other formal business was transacted, and the A.M.C. adjourned.

AFTER THE DERBY AT TATTERSALLS.

THE crowd standing outside Tattersalls' on Monday afternoon watched each great bookmaker or turf-patron alight from his cab or brougham and disappear through the door of the Subscription-room with a wistful and anxious, but in the end gratified, air. Just as after a severe battle the survivors congratulate each other on being still alive, so, now that the stormy Derby week is over, its combatants look round to see who are, and who are not, in the list of killed and wounded. The assemblage round Tattersalls' was of the lower middle class of the turf. Small list-keepers whose fate depended upon their more important brethren being true—minnows whose very life hung on the tritons not being too severely hit; sporting publicans, tradesmen, and artisans, together with an expugnant or two, made up the throng. A former champion stood with his back to the all-important door, and gaily joked with a semi-circle of admirers; a well-known East-End list-keeper laid down the law to his disciples as to the hazards of the settling; and constant and hurried colloquies were held between those going to the rooms and yard and those compelled to remain outside. It is on record that the fortunate mortals who have won their way into exclusive and exalted society have occasionally had recreants in their ranks who condemned the fashionable salt of the earth as dull, Becky Sharpe, with a Baronet for a brother-in-law and an Earl's daughter for a friend, felt the hollowness of human grandeur, and thought she was happier with the Bohemian artists in Soho; and Thackeray himself declared he had met people who, having stood face to face with the "great and good" George IV., said that, too, was vanity. If the sporting outsiders at Knightsbridge had any fanciful or high-down estimate of the scene beyond the magic portals, or if any readers imagine settling-day at Tattersalls' to be anything but a staid, formal, and business-like event, they would have been strangely surprised at the proceedings of Monday. It was a good settling. "Parting," as a sporting correspondent wittily writes, was a "sweet sorrow" indulged in to the extent of more than half a million of money. But neither elation nor regret, nor excitement nor emotion, found visible sign. Well-dressed men began to flock into the great room about three, and continued to flock in so rapidly that by four the place was crowded and impassable. With balance-sheet or betting-book in hand, and pockets and in some cases breasts stuffed with gold and notes, the various members walked round the room, satisfying and enforcing claims. The gait and bearing most in vogue at Tattersalls' savours of the prowl. The head bent a little forward, eyes roving from right to left, face at once preoccupied and watchful, and an entire attitude expressive of anxiety to recognise debtors, are perhaps natural characteristics when thousands are being paid away without legal acknowledgment or formal receipt. Two men meet, nod, grunt out "one-forty-five," or other amount, and pay and pocket respectively without any memorandum passing save a pencil tick on the slip of paper carried by each. These are the peripatetic settlers. But at each end of the handsome lofty room stand circular desks, round which the men of larger transactions were paying and receiving during the entire afternoon. A few of the betting giants sat at lower tables near, with piles of gold and fat bundles of bank-notes before them, like money-changers; and the rapidity with which these were melted down, and the complete unanimity between debtor and creditor, were very remarkable. A large and well-conducted bank, the Royal Exchange, or other place where "merchants most do congregate," a morning conversation at which the hum of talk is supplemented by the chink of gold, were all brought to mind by Tattersalls'. The settling was grave, orderly, and to those not peculiarly interested a little dull. Such scraps of talk as "Looking out for two men—one owing me £900 and another £700, and should be easier if I saw 'em;" "Only won £1800 on the week, all told;" "I owe you some money or else you owe me some money, which is it?" were, constantly floating in the air; but "Change me a hundred," or words to similar effect, are a better sample of the general talk. The subscription-room is luxuriously appointed. Tesselated pavement, stuffed leather fixed seats running round the walls as at club smoking-rooms, and nothing to impede locomotion save the few tables we have instanced, stained-glass windows and decorations, the rich effect of which is chastened by good taste, make up its interior. Lord George Bentinck is reported to have said, "All men are equal on the turf, and under it;" and to visit Tattersalls' is to realise the truth of the axiom. Members of both Houses; the highest rank in the Peerage, and some of the lowest rungs in the social ladder; comfortable, prosperous respectability, and coarseness and irritability fined down by the absorbing interest of the hour; the educated and the uneducated; the vulgar and the refined; plebeians who looked like pears and peers who might be plebeians were all crowded together, and all transacting grave business in a grave way. It was singular among the mass of people to whom betting is either a profession or the principal amusement in life, to note faces familiar elsewhere, but who seem out of place at Tattersalls'. A civic functionary whose garb of office is familiar at the ceremonies of the year; a sober professional man, whose face recalls consultations and heavy fees; a busy merchant, whose name is "good" for heavy accounts in the City, might be seen, in rapid succession, betting-book in hand, going through the ordinary forms of the place. The printed lists of the peers and other members who elect to pay through agents, and of those agents' names were being consulted throughout the settling; but a cheerful resignation to and superiority over the rubs of fortune were the marked features of the day. "Those who can't pay won't come," replied one gentleman, philosophically, to a friend's congratulation on the highly satisfactory character of the settling; and his remark had cogency and force.—*Express*.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL at the East Worcestershire election took place at Droitwich, on Monday, when the High Sheriff gave the following as the numbers of votes polled:—Lyttelton (R.), 2688; Laselet (C.), 2429; majority, 259.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—According to the statement of Mr. Watkin, the line of the South-Eastern Company from Charing-cross to Sevenoaks deserves to be reckoned among the costliest railways ever constructed. Upon this road, less than twenty-six miles in length, the enormous sum of nine millions and a half sterling has been expended. In the history of railway enterprises, there are few instances to match this. The rural population in the neighbourhood of Kneale astonish each other with wonderful stories about the Sevenoaks tunnel, how that in some places it is 300 ft. below the surface, that in length it exceeds three miles, and that its construction cost £1,000,000.

VIOLENT STORM.—A very severe thunderstorm passed over a large part of the kingdom on Friday week. In London it began shortly after twelve o'clock, and lasted more than an hour. Then came a short cessation, and then a renewal for some minutes of the storm. The lightning was very vivid, and the rain and hail poured in torrents. Several lives have been lost and a good deal of damage has been done to property. The Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament was struck by the lightning, but no material damage has been done. The law lords were engaged hearing appeals, and adjourned for a short time in order that inquiries might be made as to the injury sustained. At Birmingham, unfortunately, the storm caused serious loss of life. The lightning struck a shed in a manufactory of fog-signals. Six girls were at work in the shed, and a large number of fog-signals were stored there. These were exploded by the lightning. Two of the girls were instantly killed, and two others have since died.

INCOMES IN AMERICA.—Mr. W. B. Astor is taxed for municipal purposes on a property valued at £3,000,000 and upwards; he returned his income last year at about £200,000, and he actually paid altogether during the year 1867 a sum exceeding £200,000 in direct taxes alone. One opulent citizen was taxed upon property assessed at £1,500,000, and three others were rated on a capital of nearly £1,000,000 each. Some of the trading incomes, however much they may have been reduced, are still magnificent in amount. Mr. J. G. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, returns between £30,000 and £35,000 for the profits of the year; Mr. Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*, little short of £50,000. Mr. R. M. Hoe, the manufacturer of the printing-presses which bear his name, cleared over £20,000 in 1867; and Mr. Delmonico, the hotel-keeper, about £14,000; while the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher returns an income of nearly £8000, or about twice that of an English Bishop. From Cincinnati the largest return for last year is but £24,000, from Chicago £40,000; this was cleared by Mr. McCormick, the maker of the reaping-machines; but a manufacturer of "sleeping-cars" for railways reported his profits at nearly £15,000. The *Chicago Tribune*, too, must be a flourishing country paper, for it returns £5500 to one of its proprietors, and £3200 to another.

POLICE.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A POLICE OFFICER.—George Quiston, a baker's assistant, was charged before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth, with being drunk and disorderly. Police-constable Viney, 39 P, said—Early in the morning he was on duty in Southampton-street, Camberwell, and saw a man walking along with some clothes over his arm. Thinking something was wrong, he stopped him, when he said he was a cabman, and told him the number of his badge and where he lived. He then asked witness for his number, and while he was taking it down the prisoner came up and interfered. Witness told him to mind his own business; but he still continued to make remarks, and, refusing to go away, he took him into custody.

Mr. Elliott—What for?
Constable—He was drunk and disorderly, and was so charged at the station.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he was perfectly sober at the time, and was on the way to his work. He heard the cabman ask the constable for his number, and he replied, "341 P." He (prisoner), seeing that it was 39, told the cabman so, upon which the constable turned round and swore at him, and ordered him away. He walked on, but when near Peckham-grove the constable struck him on the back of the neck and on the side, forcing him off the footway into the road. He remonstrated with the officer, and told him he could not proceed faster, upon which he remarked, "I'll take you somewhere else," and, seizing hold of him, took him to the station and charged him with being drunk and disorderly. In consequence of this charge he had lost his situation, he believed.

Edward Blackwell, a cabman, residing in Commercial-road, Peckham, said he was the party stopped by the constable that morning. After telling him the number of his badge, and his name and address, he was not satisfied, and dragged his badge from beneath his waistcoat. Witness asked the constable for his number, to which he replied, "341." The prisoner, who was passing, said the constable had stated falsely, upon which he seemed annoyed, and ordered both of them on. Near Peckham-grove he pushed the prisoner about, and afterwards took him into custody. The prisoner was perfectly sober.

Mr. Elliott—I want to know why this man has been locked up.

Constable—For being drunk and disorderly, your Worship.

Mr. Elliott—It is clear he was sober.

Mr. Elliott—He interfered with me in my duty.
Mr. Elliott—It is shameful to lock people up in this way. You could easily have ascertained the man's name and address if he did anything wrong. It is a very serious matter for people to be locked up all night in the police cells without any cause, as in this instance, when you choose to charge a man because he found you refused to give your right number when requested. The prisoner is discharged, and I shall grant him a summons against you for assault.

QUEER DOINGS BY A SISTER OF MERCY.—At Guildhall, Henrietta Anna Maria Pye, who described herself as a Sister of Mercy, 44, Portland-road, Notting-hill, was charged before Alderman Ouden and Alderman Causton with fraudulently obtaining wine at Mr. Martin's, 130, Fleet-street.

Richard Chambers, assistant at Mr. Martin's wine stores, said that last Saturday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, the prisoner came to their premises and called for a glass of wine and half a pint of wine in a bottle. He served her, and she drank the glass of wine and then told him she had no money, for her pocket had been picked of a cheque and all the money she possessed besides. Mr. Dickinson, of the Globe Tavern, Holborn-hill, then came in, and, in the prisoner's presence, asked whether she had paid for what she had drunk, and he said she had not. Mr. Dickinson then said she was an impostor, and had served him in the same manner. The prisoner made no answer to the observation. He turned to the prisoner and said, "You must have known that you had no money when you came in," and she said she did, and that she wished to be locked up because then her friends would do something for her.

Mr. Alfred Dickinson said he kept the Globe Tavern, on Holborn-hill, and on Saturday evening the prisoner came to his bar and had a pint of ale. She then asked if he had any hot sausages, and he said No; so she had some pork pie. She drank a great portion of the ale and ate the pork pie, after which she called for a quart of the best rum in a bottle. He asked her to pay for it, and she said her brother would be in directly and would pay for it. He asked her for her brother's address, and she wrote it on the back of a card. He kept her there some time to see if her brother would come; but finding he did not, he told her to go about her business. She left, and he followed her up and down Farringdon-street, on to Holborn, down Shoe-lane into Fleet-street, and to Mr. Martin's wine stores. He had never seen her before, but he had heard that she had victimised a neighbour of his on Holborn-hill, and the proprietors of the Kings and Key and Green Dragon, Fleet-street.

Isaac Farley, detective officer, said that when the charge was read over to the prisoner at the station she said she knew all about it, and was willing to suffer for it. That morning on the way to the station-house, she told him that if he would go to Mr. Webb, of 11, Argyle street, Regent-street, he would tell him all about her, for he was her mamma's solicitor. The other address she had given was false.

The prisoner said it was not false, for she had been in the House of Mercy for three years. About a week ago she had her pocket picked, and took the case to Bow-street.

Alderman Ouden asked whether she was destitute.

Farley said she was, and although her exterior was so clean and respectable, her underclothing was in a deplorable condition.

Alderman Ouden fancied she could not be right in her mind, and remanded her for further inquiries.

A RAID ON BETTING MEN.—Thomas Russell, 9, Bird-street, Oxford-street, beer-shop-keeper and bookmaker; Henry Clissold, Charles Harvey, Richard Cooper, Thomas Lucas, Charles Roumell, Thomas Walker, George Greaves, George Best, Rupert Pattison, John Rayson, and Samuel Hall, were all placed at the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Marylebone, charged as follows—Russell, on a warrant granted by the Commissioners of Police,

for keeping a betting-house, and betting with persons resorting to it; the other prisoners were severally charged with being found in the said house for the purpose of betting.

Mr. Draper, superintendent of the D division of police, watched the case. Mr. Sleigh appeared for Russell.

The court was densely crowded by the betting fraternity.

The superintendent produced the warrant and said—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, in company with Inspectors Hindes and Howland, D division, I went to Russell's beer-shop. Behind the bar were Russell and Harvey. The former had a book in his hand for entering bets on different races. I took it, and told him my business, and that I should have to search the house. He gave the book up quietly. On the counter was a list of races with the names attached. The other prisoners were at the bar, looking at the list, and I said I should take them all in charge. They all went quietly, and were admitted to bail as soon as it could be got. As many as could look at the lists did so. Russell said he would give up everything we required, and would not give us the slightest trouble.

Inspector Howland said—I searched Rayson and found a betting-book on him. It relates to different races. Some bets relate to the last Derby. There is nothing in the book to show that the bets were made in Russell's house. Rayson's name is not in Russell's book.

Inspector Hindes said—I went to the house and saw Harvey and Russell behind the bar, and the other prisoners in front. I took Russell, and a constable took Harvey. At the back of the bar, in a box, I found sixty-four betting-books and thousands of betting cards. In a drawer I found three more betting-books.

Sergeant Ford, 17 P, said—On the night of May 19 I visited Russell's house. I was in plain clothes. While there three men came in, and one gave a card and some money to Russell. He entered something in a book. He wrote something on the cards and returned them. At the same hour on the 20th I again visited the house. A man entered while I was there and said he wanted 15 to 1 against Chateau for the Croydon Plate. He gave some money to Russell, who asked him his name, and he said "Templeman." (This name was found in the book.) Again, at nine in the evening, I was in the same house, when a man backed Suffolk for the Derby at 6 to 1 and deposited two half crowns. There was a man behind the bar acting as clerk, and entering something in a book. The man whispered his name; so I did not hear it. On the 25th I saw a man named Sinnett back Crucifixion for the Woodcote Stakes. On the 26th a man backed Rosicrucian for half a crown at 3 to 1. He gave the name of Bashford. At this time there were from thirty to forty there. There were lists of prices on the counter. A man took one up, and Russell said, "My God! put that down; for if the police come in, I shall not be able to get it out of the way." This was all the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Sleigh said there was no doubt that Russell was engaged to a great extent in betting, not so much, however, at his own house as at the clubs. If he had infringed the law he should pay the amount of the fine imposed upon him. He had to request the magistrate to mitigate the fine.

Mr. Draper said that letters complaining of the house had been sent to the Commissioner of Police, but Russell had hitherto managed to evade inquiries. He had kept the house for twelve years. He was convicted eleven years ago and then fined £20.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said this was a double offence—not merely keeping a betting-house, but keeping a beer-shop to carry it on. He saw no alternative but to inflict the full penalty, as he had been fined before. These people would not run such extreme risk if they did not make large profits. Russell must pay a fine of £100 or be imprisoned for six months. The others he should discharge. The fine was at once paid, and Russell was loudly cheered by the fraternity.

THE EDMUNDS CASE.—Vice-Chancellor Giffard gave judgment, on Tuesday, in the case of "The Attorney-General v. Edmunds" (the so-called "Edmunds scandal case"). His Honour said he thought the evidence and the arguments had satisfactorily cleared the character of Mr. Edmunds from all imputations of fraud. But he held that the Crown was entitled to an account, Mr. Edmunds having acted as a quasi-trustee of the Crown. He had no doubt that the Court had jurisdiction in a case of this kind to direct accounts to be taken. It would be strange if the Court, having jurisdiction in all matters of account between subject and subject, had not jurisdiction between the Crown and a subject. The Vice-Chancellor then directed an inquiry in chambers as to all fees and emoluments received by the defendant during his tenure of office, and of all profits made by the purchase and resale of stamps out of money originally emanating from the Crown. His Honour said he regretted that the terms of the Act of Parliament compelled him to order that no allowance should be made to the defendant in respect to the preparation and engrossment of patents. He would certainly not give costs against the defendant.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Statistical Abstract for 1867 shows that the gross revenue of the last financial year amounted to £2 6s. 2d. per head of population. Only once in the last twelve years—viz., in the year 1865-6—has the ratio of taxation been lower than this, and only once has it been so low—viz., in 1858-9. The expenditure, however, exceeded the income, and amounted to £2 7s. 3d. per head; but that ratio has been exceeded in six of the last twelve years. This statement does not include the expenditure upon fortifications, which amounts to about half a million a year, but which is not taken from the year's income, but borrowed on terminable annuities (1885), the annual payment of which goes to swell the charge for the National Debt. The unredeemed funded debt had been reduced to £741,190,328, on March 31 last; the reduction in the year being due to the conversion of stock into terminable annuities; the terminable annuities at that date, £3,447,270, represented a capital of £47,930,222, or double the amount on March 31, 1867; the unfunded debt in March last was £7,911,100. In 1867

there imported and retained for home consumption 114 lb. of corn per head of our population, 40-58 lb. of raw sugar, 3-68 lb. of tea, 1-35 lb. of tobacco, 4-19 lb. of butter, 3-32 lb. of cheese, 1-92 lb. of bacon and hams, 5-10 lb. of potatoes, 0-45 gallons of wine, 13-19 eggs, 0-27 gallons of spirits, and 0-71 gallons of home-made spirits paid excise duty. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom at the end of 1867 was 28,773, of 5,753,973 tons, whereof 2931, of 990,102 tons, were steamers. 1210 vessels, of 282,990 tons, were built and first registered in the United Kingdom in 1867. The average *Gazette* price of British wheat was 67s. 4d. We must go back more than ten years to see such a high price prevailing. The quantity of British wheat sold in 150 market towns was only 2,724,673 qrs., 400,000 qrs. fewer than in 1866, and more than 8,000,000 qrs. fewer than in 1865. The capital in the hands of savings banks at the end of the year 1867 was £36,476,408 in the trustee banks, and £9,749,929 in the Post-Office banks, both showing an increase in the year; but, of course, the Post-Office banks increasing most largely. The December average of bank notes in circulation reached £41,106,120; Bank of England, £24,447,000; English country banks, £5,187,025; Scotland, £5,055,794; Bank of Ireland, £2,713,400; Irish private banks, £3,702,901. The Bank rate of discount averaged only 2½ per cent for the year; in only one of the last fifteen years, 1862, has the average been so low. The average price of Consols was 93. The population in the middle of the year was 30,157,473, exclusive of Army, Navy, and seamen abroad. At the inspection of elementary schools in Great Britain by her Majesty's inspectors 1,391,100 children were found present; the educational statistics should include Ireland. The number of paupers in receipt of relief in England on Jan. 1, 1868, is stated at 1,034,843, but the return does not include vagrants; in Ireland, 72,925; in Scotland, on May 14, 1867, 121,162. The year's expenditure for relief of the poor reached £6,959,849 in England, £807,631 in Scotland, £797,134 in Ireland. The commitments for indictable offences advanced to 18,971 in England, 3305 in Scotland, and 4561 in Ireland. The emigrants of the year were 195,953. The railway statistics for 1867 and the mineral statistics have not yet been completed. This is the fifteenth number of the *Statistical Abstract*. In those fifteen years great additions have been made to the amount of authentic information available for showing the condition and progress of the country; and improvements have been made in this very useful annual compilation. But more might be done without inconvenient increase of the size of it. A summary of the agricultural statistics of the three kingdoms ought to be given. The volumes of *Judicial Statistics*—issued year by year—should furnish more than the mere statement of commitments and convictions for indictable offences; the crimes known to have been committed in the year are as well worth giving as the number of criminals found out. The Post Office now issues an annual report which would furnish a few lines of no small interest. There are materials at hand for brief statements on several other subjects of importance—wrecks, fisheries, wages and prices, local taxation, lunacy, electric telegraphs. The usefulness of the *Statistical Abstract* might be materially increased.

THE NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME.

AFTER the visitation of the cholera to this country in 1849 Mr. J. Minter Morgan gave a piece of ground on Ham-common as a site for an asylum in which shelter might be afforded to numerous orphans, the children of small tradesmen, artisans, and servants who had been carried off by that terrible disease. The Rev. J. Brown, Rector of Christ Church, Southwark, enlisted the sympathy of many ladies and gentlemen in the work of erecting a building on the ground thus munificently bestowed. The Duke of Cambridge gave the undertaking his warm support, and, under the auspices of his Royal Highness, an orphanage capable of accommodating about one hundred girls was soon built. The object which the managers have in view is to give orphan girls a plain education, and such practical instruction in the kitchen, house, and laundry as will fit them for domestic service. Since the establishment of the National Orphan Home 283 girls have been admitted; but the great majority of them have passed out into the world again to do for themselves. When an inmate who has entered very young attains the age of fifteen years the managers endeavour to obtain a suitable situation for her if she be not otherwise provided for. Last year twenty-nine girls were so placed by the aid of the institution. Like most other charitable institutions in England supported by voluntary efforts, this is a growing one. The good that the managers can do is limited only by their means. The charity is entirely supported by donations and subscriptions. It possesses no invested capital; but, fortunately, it has very zealous friends. Thus, within the last year, through the kindness of Mr. John Parson, an additional wing, which will accommodate twenty-five more girls, has been added to the building; and a subscription, organised by the editors of the *Quiver*, has enabled the committee to build an infirmary, in which any of the orphans who may fall sick can be treated in the establishment without danger of contagion to the other inmates. Owing, no doubt, to the salubrity of the place in which the home is situated, and to the care taken of the children, past experience would seem to give the committee every reason to hope that the infirmary will never become a hospital in the ordinary sense of the word; of the 283 girls received into the institution since its establishment only two have died. It should be observed that, notwithstanding the immediate cause of the foundation of the charity, it is not at all confined to the orphans of persons who have died of cholera. The managers now describe it as "a home for destitute orphan girls of all ages, classes, and denominations from all parts of the kingdom." On Wednesday afternoon the ceremony of opening the new wing and the Quiver Infirmary Ward was performed by Princess Mary Adelaide, who, accompanied by Prince Teck, arrived at the home soon after three. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Lord Ebury; Mr. H. Kingscote, treasurer of the institution; Mr. J. Parson; the Rev. T. G. P. Hough, the hon. Chaplain; the Rev. T. T. Shore, Mr. Petter, the Rev. J. M. Brown, &c. A handsome dais, covered with a canopy in crimson velvet and gold lace, had been erected on

the lawn; and to chairs placed on this dais their Royal Highnesses were conducted on alighting from their carriage, the band of the 1st Life Guards playing "God Save the Queen." There was a brilliant display of flags about the entrance to the grounds of the home, and the porch of the new wing was decorated with evergreens and a motto bidding welcome to "The Princess Mary, the Orphan's Friend." The attendance of ladies to witness the ceremonial was large; the orphan girls, looking happy and healthy, were there to sing in chorus; some hundreds of people had collected on the common to look on at the proceedings; and charming weather lent its aid to make the ceremonial an animated and successful though an exceedingly simple one. Mr. Parson formally presented the committee with the new wing; the Rev. T. T. Shore did the same in respect of "The Quiver Infirmary Ward;" and the treasurer, in the name of the committee of management, accepted and acknowledged the gifts. The Princess then declared the new buildings open, after which prayers were said by the Rev. T. G. P. Hough. A number of young ladies, who had collected 5s. each for the charity, had then the honour of presenting purses, each containing that amount, to her Royal Highness, to be by her handed to the treasurer. An inspection of the institution by the Royal visitors and the general company brought the proceedings to a close.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

BANKRUPTS.—R. CURTIS, Romney. H. SPARKSHOTT, Bournemouth, market gardener. J. SUFFIELD, North Row, shipowner. T. SMAR, sen., Bow, cooper. W. LAYFRANCE, Penge, builder. H. AGGUS, Red Lion-square, clerk. W. H. B. PICTHORE, Southsea, clerk. W. JOLLIFFE, sen., Walworth, baker. G. R. TITHERHAGE, Portsea, accountant. G. TAYLOR, Islington, commercial traveller. J. HALSE, Hayes, clerk. W. GARDINER, Haringey, farmer. T. BANKS, Theobalds-road, licensed victualler. J. OTTEN, Shadwell, licensed victualler. W. H. LAPHORN, Portsmouth, sailmaker. J. HENDERSON, Chelsea, butcher. H. WATTS, Brighton. J. LAURENT, Rotherhithe, baker. R. CHURCH, Old Kent-road, clothier. W. H. GLADWIN, Bonner-road. W. J. PARTRIDGE, Waterloo-road, hotel-keeper. A. LONG, Wheatley, grocer. J. J. MALEY, Bow, master mariner. G. BUTLER, Barmsey, dealer in grocery. J. EMBLIN, Cox's-square, woodseller. R. HILDAGO, Hampstead, shipping agent. C. H. CLAXTON, sen., Islington, oil and colour man. W. LLOYD, Chelsea, builder. A. ROBINSON, Chelsea, embroidery needlewoman. H. H. MUTHAM, Mordern-street, Cavendish-square, wine merchant. R. CAMPBELL, Strass, civil engineer. W. JOHNSON, Sittingbourne, gunmaker. A. W. PENNELLY, Acton, tailor. C. REEVES, Orpington, greengrocer. H. DIXON, Stockhead, Lieutenant. R. WADE, Kilburn. W. PALMER, Newmarket, shoemaker. J. ESKYER, Rainham. M. SPONHILL, Kensal New Town, baker. C. H. BURTON, Shoreditch, hatter. E. H. TOWN-SEND, Iver, grocer. J. DENT, New Finchley-road, licensed victualler. J. SCOTT, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, hosiery dealer. G. B. EMBLIN, Cox's-square, woodseller. J. LEWIS, Barking, hatter. J. TURLEY, Birmingham, fruiterer. T. OVERTON, Whitechurch, farmer. H. BAKER, Birmingham, draper. W. A. and W. SIVEWRIGHT, Turbury, flint glass manufacturers. G. D. CATELL, Birmingham, commission agent. L. SIMMONS, Aberystwyth, clothier. D. E. MOREAN, Gernsbach and Cap Coch, grocer. F. D. BARFOOT, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchant. J. JONES, London-junta-Nath, grocer. T. S. HUNTLEY, W. G. WOOLLEY, and J. CROSSBY, Bristol, okum manufacturers. S. RICHARDS and J. FASCO, Farnham, potato merchants. R. GILLHAM, Ilfracombe, custom-house officer. S. HEBBY, Houlton, draper. R. L. W. DADLEY HILL, card-maker. W. J. NEIL, Leam, farrier. J. BAKER, Birkham, head, clerk. E. RANSOM, Barrow-in-Furness, licensed victualler. W. GODDARD, Salford, licensed victualler. A. REBT, Bolton, engineer. J. STEVENS, Brighton, boot and shoe maker. H. WILLIAMSON, Great Pulton, miller. G. RHODOS, Handsworth, fletcher. J. IYING, Cheltenham, wharfinger. W. J. MOBLEY, Hyson Green, lace dealer. G. ELEY, Nottingham, grocer. E. FOSTER, Doncaster, tobacconist. W. FYATT, Dudley, cabinetmaker. G. GREEN, Northampton, tin-plate worker. J. BELL, Chelmsford, innkeeper. J. AKES, Norton St. Philip, gardener. R. B. BARTON, Reading, coal merchant. H. RYERS, Southsea, plumber. G. FLETCHER, Brampton. L. WOBALL, St. T. HARGREAVES, Wash-upon-Deane, mason. J. MOULD, Kirtling, carpenter. W. GRADWELL, Salford, bricklayer. H. T. HASTINGS, Derby, boot and shoe maker. J. FLUM, Sandiacre, stonemason. R. CLARK, Derby, beerhouse-keeper. J. SLACK, Derby, labourer. T. LOWE, Brampton, general merchant. J. BUCKHAM, Middlesbrough, clerk. A. TURNER, Middlesbrough, labourer. J. AYERBE, Sunderland, baker. J. PRINGLE, Sunderland, shipowner. W. MILLAR, Fellingham, boot and shoe maker. A. GREASY, Bourn, farmer. J. GOODMAN, Thornhaugh, blacksmith. G. SAMWORTH, Overton Longville, carpenter. D. ELMER, Shefford, shepherd. A. O. ADAMS, Birmingham, metal-burnisher. H. GERRARD, Birmingham. J. F. WILLIAMS, Chesham, bootmaker. E. ROBERTS, Salford, grocer. J. RUSBY, Eccles. J. HICKSON, Hanley, beerhouse-keeper. D. EVANS, Aberdare, collier. W. L. MEESINGER, Southampton, carpenter. S. THOMAS, Llanelli, collier. J. BURKOW, Patsbury, farmer. W. H. BULMAN, Aberystwyth, grocer. H. PARRY, Eastingwood, ropemaker. W. O. HUGHES, Bangor, tinsmith. J. GRAVES, Wexmouth, beerhouse-keeper. J. CLANCY, Strand, horse dealer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

BANKRUPTS.—W. SEWARD, Stamford hill, commander in the Royal Navy. A. C. CHAMBERS, Romford, cooper. C. COX, Colchester, pork-butcher. E. CROWE, Norwich, coal merchant. E. FAGAN, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, professor of music. T. CROSS, Croydon, carpenter. J. WATERS, jun., Woolwich, stationer. E. WESTON, Camden Town, licensed victualler. L. GOLDMAN, Whitechapel, watchmaker. H. HAYES, Homershead, provision-dealer. G. TOOGOOD, King's-cross, coal merchant. W. SMITH, Lambeth-walk, whitening manufacturer. S. G. C. WILKINSON, Penge. W. SAYAGE, Harrow, fishmonger. C. W. LANGENSHED, Chiswick, street. W. R. BAXTER, Birmingham, leather-dealer. T. FELVUS, Bolton, tinsmith. J. B. MORRIS, Hinton Blewitt, Roman Catholic priest. G. EVANS, jun., and T. J. JONES, Newport, Monmouthshire, timber merchants. G. FLY, Bristol, carrier. J. DAVIES, Newport, bookmaker. R. H. BELIGHT, Falmouth, tailor. M. LEE, Leeds, dyer. C. J. and W. W. FOX, Dewsbury, carpet manufacturers. T. REED, Kingston-on-Hull, tinner. J. STANLEY, Willaston, commission agent. J. ALLPORT, Liverpool, gunsmith. A. G. MITCHELL, sale Mv, commission agent. G. WILCOX, jun., and H. DUNNING, Liverpool, licensed victualler. J. CARTER, sen., Dearham, farmer. R. HODGKISS, Wig, cattle dealer. A. EDEN, Gateshead, cartman. T. HENSLER, Chetham. J. D. STOKER, Birmingham, painter. J. OX-FORD, Birmingham. A. JEFFRIES, Birmingham. T. MILLER, Dursley. G. HAWLEY, Colchester, at the season. W. H. JONES, Chesham, beerhouse-keeper. W. SMITH, Easthope, farm labourer. S. LAND, Farnham, trainer of horses. W. WADDELL, Hulme. A. W. COLE, Redruth. J. STALEY, Liverpool. J. TONKS, sen., BREWIN, Bootle, collector of accounts. J. BUNTON, Swinton, is our. R. LOVEGREEN, Durham, cordwainer. P. VALENTINE, Tidenly, engine fitter. J. TOWNSEND, Coventry, toll collector. J. WILCOCKS, Liverpool, attorney at law. J. FOLLAND, Exeter, fish salesman. T. GANT, Cleve, sailor. W. JENNY, West Torrington, labourer. W. B. DAVES, Gainsborough, innkeeper. C. ATTWOOD, Scarborough, currier. J. GLOVE, Bude, coal merchant. H. B. WIDDIG, Farnham, plumber. D. JONES, Brecon, grocer. J. BOSSITER, Swansea, quarryman. J. GRICE, Lower Trammere, cookkeeper. J. BARKELL, Chester. S. STISSEN, Cardiff, shipbroker. G. WRIGHT, Great Yarmouth, carrier. J. HOOKER, Battersea, soap-maker. I. BIDDISCOMBE, East Greenwich, shopkeeper.

LOSS OF APPETITE speedily prevented by THE FAMED TONIC BITTERS, "Waters's Quinine Wine," unsurpassed for strengthening the digestive organs. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, &c., at 3s. per dozen. WATERS and WATERS, the Original Makers, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants. At 17s. New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are curative agents of no mean pretensions, they have wrought cures of ulcers, bad legs, dropsical swellings, scrofulous sores, enlarged glands, and cancerous growths after professional skill had failed. The ease accompanying the progress towards health is remarkable.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—FOUR DAYS
MORE of the successful WHITSUNIDE HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.—MONDAY to Thursday Next.—The extraordinary performances of the Imperial Japanese Troupe (from Theatre Royal, Lyceum), in which Little Al Right and the whole of the Troupe will appear on Monday and Tuesday only.
The new Comic Pantomime Ballet, entitled **FLICKER, FLOCKER, and FLECKULEM**, in which the Paynes (from Covent Garden) will appear, assisted by Mdlle. Esta and Corps de Ballet. Peterson's cleverly-trained Milk-white Poodles. Amusements under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee.
The New Tropical Department, Fine Arts and Industrial Courts, New Picture Galleries, with 300 Drawings by Professor Hildebrandt; Thiodon's Theatre of Arts, Amusing Monkeys, Chimpanzees, Ostriches, Parrots, Working Bees, Gymnastics, Roundabouts, Swings, Invigorators, Rifle-shooting, Archery, Bowls, Cricket, Football on the Lake, Steeplechases, Steam Carrousel, Roulette, Croquet, Camera Obscura, Cosmorama, African Hairless Horse.
The Palace and Grounds in full summer beauty.
"The best shilling's-worth in the world."—*Vide Critique.*

GREAT ATTRACTION.—IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE from LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, JUNE 8 and 9, the last days at the CRYSTAL PALACE, as the Troupe leaves for Madrid shortly afterwards. Their feats must be seen to be believed. No extra charge. All Shilling Days.
"The Japanese Troupe went through the tricks now so well known, and the applause they received from the huge assembly sounded like rolls of thunder."—*Times*, June 2.
"The Japanese for more than an hour amused and amazed their immense audience by feats of balancing and acrobatic skill such as if not actually witnessed would appear to be simply impossible."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 1.
"Nearly all the tricks resolve themselves into a power of balancing, which is carried to incredible perfection. Those who have not witnessed them have a surprise, and even a pleasure, within their reach such as the feats of English or American acrobats will scarcely have prepared them for."—*Morning Star*, June 2.
They can only play on these two days, as arrangements for the Madrid Festival preclude further engagements with them prior to their departure for Madrid.

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WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS AT THREE and EIGHT,
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SIGNAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
all the new and beautiful songs having met with the most enthusiastic appreciation of the densely-crowded and fashionable audience that have nightly assembled in the Christy saloon.
Favourite, 3c.; Stalls, 3c.; Area, 2c.; Gallery, 1c.; Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted to the Evening Performance. Doors open at 2.30 for the day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening. Tickets and Places may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 31, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Chancery-lane; and of Mr. Austin, at the Hall, from Nine till Six daily.
The Public residing in the Provinces and Suburban Districts SHOULD TAKE NOTICE that the CHRISTY MINSTRELS NEVER PERFORM OUT OF LONDON UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATSOEVER.
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Exhibition-road, South Kensington.—THIRD and CONCLUDING SERIES of CELEBRATED PERSONS who have Died since 1800, and a Supplementary Collection of others before that date, is NOW OPEN DAILY.
Admission—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, One Shilling each Person; Tuesdays, Two shillings and Sixpence.
Open from Ten a.m. till Seven p.m. Catalogues, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

ALEXANDRA PARK RACES, 1868, will
TAKE PLACE on TUESDAY, JUNE 30, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, under the Newmarket Rules.
The Duke of Newcastle. Vice-Com. St. Vincent.
The Marquis of Hastings. Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart.
The Earl of Westmoreland. H. Saville, Esq.
G. Payne, Esq.
Mr. J. F. Verrall, "The Mulberries," Denmark-hill, St. Clerk of the Course, and Handicapper.
Admission to the Park, One Shilling each; Admission to the Grand Stand (which is the largest and most commodious in the kingdom), 10s. each, or 15s. for the two days. Private Boxes in the Grand Stand to hold four persons may be secured at 25s. extra for each day, and Stalls at 10s. extra for each day, by application to the Clerk of the Course, or to the General Manager, Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill, N.
No Horsesmen allowed.
All Dogs will be destroyed.
Full details as to Special Trains and other particulars will be duly announced.
N.B.—The Company reserve the right of refusing admission to any person they think proper.

A NEW NATIONAL SONG.—GOD BLESS
OUR SAILOR PRINCE. The Poem by J. R. Carpenter; Music by STEPHEN GLOVER. 3c., free for 19 stamps.
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THE DAGMAR MAZURKA. For the Pianoforte. Composed by ADAM WRIGHT. 3s.—N.B. The above six elegant works may be had everywhere: all at half price, with an extra stamp for postage.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. To be had everywhere.

NOTICE.—MISS BRADDOCK'S LATEST NOVEL. This Day, at all Libraries, in 3 vols.

DEAD SEA FRUIT. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. London: WARD, LOCK, and TYLER, Paternoster-row.

ON and AFTER JUNE 8 the price of the DAILY NEWS, a high-class Liberal Paper, will be ONE PENNY.—Office, 21, Boulevard-street, London, E.C.

Just published, with Engraving, price 6d.; or 7d. by post, **THE END OF VACCINATION: THE BLOOD POISONER.** By JOHN MORISON.

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IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE,
NEW SUMMER GRENADINES.
on Black, White, and Coloured Grounds, 12s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. Full Dress. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST FRENCH PERCALES AT THE
PRICE OF ENGLISH PRINTS.
A limited number of pieces (under 500), all in Choice and Elegant Patterns, 8d. per yard. These goods cannot be replaced under 12d. Patterns post-free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., W.

PETER ROBINSON invites the special attention of Ladies to his New Stock of Rich PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, selected from the Stocks of the most eminent English, French, Swiss, and German Manufacturers. Prices from 24s. to 12s. 6d. the Full Robe. Also, 3000 Pieces of Small-stripe and Chené Silks, designed for Young Ladies, of which any length will be cut.

SPECIAL NOTICE (SILKS).
PETER ROBINSON having Purchased by Contract Two Manufacturers' Stocks of RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES (all new Colours and made expressly for this Season), will offer them, in Two Lots, at prices hitherto unknown for such rich qualities.
Price, Lot 1... 9s. 11d. per yard; Measures 34 in. wide.
" 2... 11s. 3d. per yard; Measures 34 in. wide.
Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIAL SALE
of 300 Pieces of Rich Lyons Chené Silks, best quality and new colourings, all at 22 11s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE.
Upwards of 300 magnificently-embroidered Black French Cashmere Peplum Rotonde MANTLES, original value from 7s. to 10s. All will be sold at prices ranging from 21s. to 4s. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

PETER ROBINSON'S ONE-GUINEA WATERPROOF MANTLES, with and without Sleeves. Several Illustrations, with Prices, sent free on application.

FIRST DELIVERY of LACE SHAWLS, MANTLES, and JACKETS for the SEASON 1868. Spanish Lace Shawls, from 12s. French Lace Shawls, from 21s. Yak Lace Shawls, from 25s. 6d. White Lace Shawls, from 12s. 6d. Mantles and Jackets at equally moderate prices. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING, made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices, at PETER ROBINSON'S. Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.

The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe. PETER ROBINSON.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, by Tappeler, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers. PETER ROBINSON would invite the especial attention of purchasers to the superior make and qualities of his BLACK SILKS, and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now supplies good useful Black Silks from 4s. to 7s. 6d. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 3s. to 10s. Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

JAPANESE SILKS. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill, send, post-free, a well-assorted variety of Plain, Figured, Shot, Glaces, Japanese Silks. Moderate prices, but best makes.

ALPACAS. ALPACAS. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill, are sending, post-free, White, Black, and Coloured Ground Alpaca. Moderate prices, but best goods.

CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.—Elegant Muslins, Washing Grenadines, Light Lenos, Black Ground and White Ground Barges, embroidered with Silk Fleures; and various other Cheap Lots, altogether about 50,000 yards, will be sold at 1/6, 1/8, and 1/4 a yard, many among them being worth twice the price.

SILKS.—Superior Black Glaces, 2s. 11d. and 2s. 11d. a yard. A large stock of Japanese Silks, in all the newest and most fashionable colours, commencing at 16s. 9d. the Full Dress. Washing Foulard Silks, 27 in. and 28 in., 2s. 6d., the best quality money can buy.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS and all Plain Drapery are now at the lowest prices.

Large BLACK LACE SHAWLS, from 2s. 11d. each to £5. Patterns of any of our Stock, with a List of Underclothing, sent post-free.

HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C. The correct address is very important.

SEWELL and CO.'S SUMMER DRESSES S. and CO. are now offering a choice assortment of elegantly-trimmed Robes and Walking Costumes, and all the Newest Materials for the present Season in English Soie, Alpaca d'Argent, Gauze Alpaca, 30 in. wide, in all colours, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. Also, a large stock of Japanese Silks of the best quality. Patterns free.

SEWELL and CO.'S FRENCH MUSLINS. S. and CO. are offering the largest and prettiest Stock of Rich French Muslins, 10 1/2 per yard. Patterns sent free. COMPTON HOUSE, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP. A large consignment just received from Messrs. Koechlin Freres, Rue de Sentier, Paris. All their most choice and beautiful Designs, at 10s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free. The French Muslin Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.

ALPACA DE SOIE. A Glace Fabric, combining all the effect of the Plain Foulard at one fourth the price, 12s. 9d. Full Dress. Patterns free. To be obtained at the English and Foreign Dress Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.—GEORGE BURGESS, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—Z. SIMPSON and CO. (formerly T. Simpson and Co.) beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their BUSINESS of SILKEMERES and GENERAL DRAPERS, so long established at 48, 49, 50, and 51, Farringdon-street, is still carried on by them at their NEW PREMISES, 66, Farringdon-street, City, and not elsewhere.

THE SKIRT OF THE SEASON. A fashionable Gored Skirt, ready for wear, with twenty tucks and two gored flounces, made of Hoveck's Longcloth, price 1s. 11d. Extraordinary value. Send stamps or post-office order to Mrs. YOUNG, Ladies' Outfitter, 124, Oxford-st., London.

SEWING-MACHINES.—W. F. THOMAS and CO.—These well-known Machines were the first made and patented in England, and during the last fifteen years have been largely used for manufacturing and domestic purposes. For family use they are unrivalled. Samples of work and Catalogue sent free by post.—W. F. Thomas and Co., 1, Chancery-lane; and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

NEW SUMMER SILKS, IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NICHOLSON and CO., Silk-mercers, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, have just completed a very extensive purchase of Lyons Silks, Black and Coloured, at very advantageous prices. The following advertisements detail the particulars of this very important purchase.
Ladies unable personally to inspect the stock can have 500 patterns, representing £20,000 worth of Silks, sent to them post-free. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS. Coloured Glaces, 30 shades, from 1s. 11d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS. Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a Dress. Reversible. 500 Patterns post-free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS. More Antiques, Corded Silks, Chené and Broché Silks, from 2 1/4 to 500 Patterns free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS. Black Glaces, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyon, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-free. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£5000 WORTH of REALLY ELEGANT and useful Lyons SILKS, of last year's designs, at 2s. a yard under original prices. 500 Patterns free. At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FRENCH CAMBRICS EXTRAORDINARY. 500 Pieces, in varied and tasteful Patterns, all at 8s. 11d. for 10 yards, really 10s. 11d. Patterns free. NICHOLSON, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MOURNING for FAMILIES. Correct taste and a great saving in prices. Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as travellers, so that in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for one, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram.

JAYS.

FANCY DRESSES.—The Takko Cloth, 12 yds., 10s. 9d.; worth 16s. 9d. Black-ground Grenadines, with Silk Coloured Fleures, 3 wide, 12 1/2. Foulard Glace Alpaca, in every Style and Colour, 30 inches wide, Full Dress of 10 yds., 11s. 9d. Patterns post-free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO.

MANTLES, JACKETS, and SHAWLS, in all the latest Designs for the Season.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE TRIMMINGS, FANCY SUNSHADES, &c. Family and Complimentary Mourning. JAMES SPENCE and CO., Silk-mercers and Drapers, 26, 27, and 28, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Illuminated "Magan de Nouveautés," with Sketch of St. Paul's and its Churchyard by George Augustus Sala, post-free.

GENUINE SALE of CARPET and CURTAIN STOCK.—Leave disposed of.—The excellent Stock of Carpets and Curtain Materials is offered at an Abatement unprecedented. Curtains consist of Lyons and English Silks, plain and figured; Terry, Silk Rega, Wood Dito, Lampshades, Journeys, Cretonne, French and English Chintzes, with a rare variety of Portières, &c. The Sale will continue for One Month, and Samples forwarded.—213 and 215, Oxford-street, W.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Lease of Upholstery and Carpet Warehouse being sold, a genuine bond sale is going on of STERLING CABINET FURNITURE, at an abatement of 20 per cent. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the Stock.—G. DIACK, 213 and 215, Oxford-street, W.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, No. 50, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1806.

Invested Capital, £1,772,363.
Annual Income, £118,257.
Bonuses Declared, £1,786,623.
Claims paid since the Establishment of the Office, £4,164,064.

The Profits, subject to a trifling deduction, are divided among the Insured.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE ADVANTAGES YIELDED TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Out of £264,243, the amount of profit upon the recent division, £2808 only was apportioned to the Shareholders, and the remainder of £261,435 was allotted among the various Policies entitled to Bonus.

The parties insured thus enjoy the advantages of a Mutual Society, and are relieved from any liability.

Examples of Bonuses added to Policies issued by THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

Number of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Insured.	Amount with Bonus Additions.
4,718	1823	£ 15 s. 10	5000	£ 1158 9 s. 2
5,332	1825	35 16 8	1000	2182 11 8
5,744	1825	155 16 8	4000	8,883 5 s. 4
5,915	1826	18 5 4	500	1,058 19 8
6,701	1829	40 1 8	1000	2,081 4 6
8,452	1834	38 19 2	1000	1,806 15 10
10,605	1841	31 16 8	500	806 6 3
11,102	1842	59 1 8	1000	1,090 17 4
12,394	1845	42 13 4	500	742 11 8

The Bonus of Proposal for Insurance are prepared with a view of giving the life proposed the least possible trouble.

Insurances may be effected in any part of the kingdom by a letter addressed to the Secretary, No. 50, Regent-street, London, W.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK WHILE Laid up BY INJURY, and

£1000 in case of DEATH caused by Accident of Any Kind, may be secured by an Annual payment of from £3 to £5 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best WAREHOUSES. Established A.D. 1700. Illustrated Catalogues (post-free) of Cutlery, Electro-plated, Lamps, Baths, Stoves, Ranges, Fenders, Fireirons, Iron Bedsteads, Copper and Tin Goods, &c. A Discount of Five per Cent for Cash Payments of £3 and upwards. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

RIMMEL'S Ilang-Ilang, or the Flower of Flowers. Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar. Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill, 129, Regent-st., London.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Its invaluable properties in London by the secrets in the principal towns in England; or by wholesale, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS. By Special Appointment to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark.—Manufacturers at London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1868.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, soft, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London by the secrets in the principal towns in England; or by wholesale, at 4s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

SHILLING PACKET OF FANCY INITIAL NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, consisting of Three Dozen Sheets of Paper of three sizes, and Three Dozen Envelopes of three sizes to match the paper, all stamped with reversed cypher in colour. Any initial letter may be had. Sent free by post for thirteen stamps. PARKINS and GOTT, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

A USEFUL PRESENT for 2s. (or free by post for 24 stamps), fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Pens, and Pens, Writing-case, Noting-book, &c. The price of 20 gu. and silver medal was given by the Society of Arts for its Utility, Durability, and Cheapness. 400,000 have been sold. Can be had at PARKINS and GOTT'S, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Monograms of every conceivable Design, Crests, Armorial Bearings, &c., in Gold or enriched with Enamel and Gems, have been introduced as Decorations for J. W. Benson's Watches. By Appointment to the Prince of Wales.—Old Bond-street; Westbourne-grove; and Ludgate-hill. See Price-list.

BENSON'S CLOCKS.—New Designs from the Paris Exhibition have been introduced into all branches of the Clock Department at J. W. Benson's, Watch and Clock Maker to the Prince of Wales.—Old Bond-street; Westbourne-grove; and Ludgate-hill. See Price-list.

SLACKS' FENDERS and FIREIRONS. Every New Design always on Show.

Black Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 6s. Branded Fenders, 10s. to 30s. Bright Steel and Ornament, 6s. to 120s. Bed-room Fireirons, 3s. to 5s. 9d. Drawing-room Ditto, 10s. 6d. to 60s. Improved Coal-boxes, 4s. 6d. to 30s. Dish Covers, the set of six, 18s.

Catalogues, containing 350 Engravings and Prices, gratis, or sent post-free. Orders above £3 sent carriage-free per rail. Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand (opposite Somerset House).

THE SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES are World-renowned FOR DOMESTIC USE, DRESSMAKING, SHIRT and COLLAR WORK, &c. 147, Chancery-lane, London.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is excellent and pure in Quality.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE One Teaspoonful makes a cup of superior Coffee.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is supplied in Bottles with glass stoppers.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is economical and saves time, and is economical to the Housekeeper.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is convenient for use in Hotels.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is convenient for use in Offices.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is especially suitable for use on board ship.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is prepared for export to all Climates.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE To be obtained, by order, through Merchants.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is supplied in the United Kingdom, by Grocers and Chemists.

Prepared by JAMES JOHNSTON, Paisley.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnaeus. The Maravilla estate is the most favoured portion of South America.